

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GOING HOME TO QUEENS

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, Joe Addabbo was as loved as any person who have ever served in the Congress. My heart still aches from his passing. The tributes paid to him at his funeral service in New York were moving and sincere; yet we all knew it was impossible to adequately express our sorrow, our deep sense of loss.

Phyllis Zagano describes herself as Joe's adopted niece. In a recent article, she describes her special relationship with "Uncle Joe," and in doing so shares with us the warmth and caring he shared with her—and with so many others.

I am pleased to bring Ms. Zagano's article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the New York City Tribune, Apr. 22, 1986]

GOODBYE UNCLE JOE

(By Phyllis Zagano)

They buried Joe Addabbo the other day, over at St. John's in Middle Village, the Catholic cemetery where all the Queens Catholics go when it is all over. They had the funeral in the city, though, over at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It seemed awfully fancy for Joe Addabbo, but in a way it wasn't good enough.

They were all there, all those famous people he knew. Three busloads of senators and congressmen. The cardinal. The bishop. The mayor. The governor. Nine priests, three ministers, five altar boys, nine military pall bearers, and a master of ceremonies. But mostly there were the people, so many of the people from South Queens—from South Jamaica and St. Albans, from Springfield Gardens and Rosedale and from South Ozone Park. I think they're still in the district. The lines would change with every election, but since 1960 the heart of the district beat in Joe Addabbo's chest.

I met him first when I was so little I don't remember when it was. He was my uncle's campaign manager, and in 1960 they switched roles. When I met him again, at a ship's commissioning, it was long after my uncle had died. I'm sure there were 200 people at that reception, but once he knew I was my uncle's niece, he demanded I meet every person there. They heard, as did I, of his friendship with my uncle. And that day, since my uncle was dead, he proclaimed himself my "Uncle Joe."

We ran into each other a lot, at dinners and at school symposia on this or another issue. We often ended up on the same plane, back or forth from Washington. I'd see him, at National Airport, bouncing down the corridor. His tie was never related to the rest of him; it seemed to have a life of its own. His clothes always looked more rumpled than you remembered them; he looked more tired, or he suffered from the heat. "Hiya,

Baby!" he'd grin whenever he saw me. "Hiya, Baby!" Who else in 1986 could get away with that? "Hiya, Uncle Joe!"

We'd talk about the district, and about whatever election he had coming. We never talked about the Congress, or about issues. I suppose we didn't see eye to eye on all of them. We'd talk about our families, and how they were, sounding more sometimes like consulting physicians than a couple of tired travelers. The last time I sat with him at National Airport, waiting for the thunderclouds to let us board, he lectured me on my family's hereditary health problems, sternly ordering me to have this or another test, in order to beat a sudden death. He did agree, however, that the only way to beat death is to live life.

And so he did. So here they all were, in that big Cathedral on Fifth Avenue in New York City, and Joe Addabbo's casket was in the center aisle, next to Tip O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. And next to Al D'Amato, the New York Senator.

Once they read the gospel, it sounded a little more normal. The priest, I think it was Joe's pastor, sounded like he knew where he came from, and where he came from was Queens.

We were all his family there. The congressional staffers in their striped suits and yellow ties, the ladies from Queens, and the Addabbos, including Joe's father, who at 90 now had lived long enough to bury his son. The Speaker of the House of Representatives spoke. He said, "Joe Addabbo loved and cared for people." He said, "Joe knew where he came from." He said, "he knew it was nice to be important, but more important to be nice." And, afterward, the whole Cathedral rose as one to applaud Joe Addabbo, because the Cardinal said we could, and because we wanted to.

I don't suppose that if I'd ever really talked to Uncle Joe about the issue we would get on that well. I saw him as the ultimate New York politician. The only wasted defense dollar, I would kid him, was one that wasn't spent in New York. Once the plane landed, wherever it was, he would wink, and grin, and return to the fold—to the waiting staffer, or campaign worker, or family member. Always, the wink, the grin, and "seeya, baby," as he rumbled down the corridor.

When they rolled the casket down the center aisle of the cathedral, they stopped at the front door. The honor guard presented the American flag and unfolded it slowly, slowly, over the casket. They held it out, tight, and slowly draped it over the bronze box in which it lay. Then they carried the casket down the steps of the Cathedral, and all of Fifth Avenue stopped to watch while the Cardinal blessed it with holy water.

The sun has given way to a gunmetal grey overcast, as they put the casket into the waiting hearse. He could have had the bands and trumpets, and the flag and the big honor guard, but they kept it simple, and that was good. So there he was, waiting on Fifth Avenue to go home to Queens.

Seeya, Joe.

BEILENSEN LEGISLATIVE REPORT

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am taking the liberty of sharing with my colleagues a recent newsletter of mine which briefly discuss four major issues that are facing us this year—the budget deficit, the effect of star wars on nuclear arms control, aid to the Contras in Nicaragua, and tax reform. I have received positive constituent response to the newsletter and thought my colleagues might be interested in seeing it.

FOUR IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR 1986

This report is an effort to bring you up to date on four of the major issues that Congress and the President are now debating in Washington.

We'll be facing a number of other difficult issues as well, such as immigration reform and the U.S. trade deficit, but we shall be making decisions and voting soon on the ones I've discussed below.

It's not possible, of course, to do justice to these issues in so brief a format—each is complicated, and none of the answers is simple or easy. But I have indicated my own feelings about each and, as always, I welcome your comments and questions.

1. CONTROLLING THE DEFICIT

The biggest issue facing Congress and the President—one that overshadows everything else in Washington—is our continuing, enormous federal budget deficit. The U.S. government has run a deficit almost every year since World War II, but none has been nearly so large as the annual deficits we have been faced with since 1981. In each of the last four years, the federal deficit has been more than three times the size of any single deficit prior to 1981.

The amount of debt that we have run up in just the last five years is equal to the total national debt that was accumulated under all previous presidents, from George Washington through Jimmy Carter. In other words, the size of the total federal debt has more than doubled since President Reagan took office, and it will double again in the next several years if we do not take the necessary steps to control it.

It was this doubling of the debt and the government's failure to reduce these \$200 billion annual deficits that led to passage last year of the Gramm-Rudman budget law which requires mandatory reductions in the deficit for five years in order to balance the budget by 1991. To comply with the new law, next year's deficit will have to be reduced by about \$40 billion.

President Reagan has proposed to meet this target by slashing spending for a wide range of domestic programs, many of which have already been deeply cut during his Administration. However, in early March, the Senate's Republican-dominated Budget

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Committee overwhelmingly rejected the President's budget and passed instead a proposal of its own. Lawmakers of both parties are paying attention to what every nationwide poll taken during the past few months has shown: more than two-thirds of Americans agree that defense spending should not be increased; that there should not be further major cuts in domestic programs; and that some additional revenues must be raised if we are to make a serious effort to reduce the size of the federal budget deficit.

In the past, deficit reduction efforts have failed because too much of the budget was taken off the negotiating table: the President has insisted on continued major defense growth and no new revenues; neither he nor most members of Congress have wanted to touch Social Security; and interest on the national debt (currently 15 percent of total federal expenditures) must be paid. That has left only 35 percent of the entire budget available for reductions. With so small a portion of the budget left to cut, and additional taxes of any kind of limits, it's no wonder that we have been unable to bring deficits below the \$200 billion range.

This year, we are going to have to change course. The President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives are all going to have to give some ground in this year's budget battle. There is simply no way that we can comply with the new law if we don't.

The good news is that if, in fact, the President and Congress do put all parts of the budget back on the table, reducing the deficit will be a much less difficult task because we will be able to spread the burden more broadly. If taxes, defense spending, and entitlement programs are all part of the deficit reduction effort, then there are plenty of ways to gradually eliminate the entire deficit over the next four or five years in an equitable manner that would ask very little sacrifice of any American.

That's the way we should have been approaching the problem all along.

2. SLOWING THE ARMS RACE

We haven't made much progress with the Soviets over the past few years on arms control, but the opportunity now exists for an agreement that would benefit both sides: the removal of all medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and a 50 percent reduction in the number of long-range nuclear missiles that can reach each other's soil.

The major obstacle to such an agreement is the President's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), often referred to as "Star Wars," a plan for a nuclear weapons shield that will probably cost more than a trillion dollars. The Soviet Union has made it clear that such a full-blown program—which would include actual testing and deployment of components in addition to the basic research that both sides are now conducting—is unacceptable and will thwart serious arms control negotiations between the two superpowers.

And, although the Administration contends that we can force Soviet concessions by proceeding with SDI, it is far more likely that going ahead with the program will have the unwanted and opposite effect of prompting the Soviets to build many more nuclear missiles than they have now. Most U.S. arms control experts agree that SDI and arms control are mutually exclusive: the Soviets won't agree to reducing their nuclear offensive force at the same time that its effectiveness as a deterrent is being threatened by a new U.S. defensive system.

Thus, we face a crucial choice: we will not get the big reductions we seek in the most

powerful Soviet land-based nuclear missiles (which the Reagan Administration has, quite properly, made its top arms control priority), while at the same time going ahead full steam with a nuclear defense.

There are also, of course, the many technical difficulties inherent in developing the enormously sophisticated components of an effective and operational SDI system, such as computer programs able to track thousands of incoming missiles, and weapons capable of destroying them all. As we know, mechanical and human errors can combine to destroy even a much simpler, carefully tested, and already functional operation like a space shuttle launch—and an SDI defense would involve thousands of far more complex operations that would have to work right the first time the system is used. And because we don't yet know what kinds of technologies nor what combination of yet-to-be-developed weapons will be used, the system may not work well at all, even years from now after we have spent hundreds of billions of dollars to build it. (Most of those billions, it should be pointed out, will have been shifted away from crucial investment in conventional arms that everyone agrees is badly needed.)

Most important, whatever form an SDI nuclear defense might eventually take, it will not be perfect. It will not, in the President's hopeful words, "render nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." It will not be able to protect most of the people of the United States. In the unlikely event that the system is eventually even 99 percent effective, thus allowing only one percent of Soviet missiles to get through, 100 American cities would still be devastated, a number sufficient to destroy us as a nation. And that scenario is optimistic in that it assumes the U.S.S.R. has only the 10,000 long-range missiles currently in its arsenal; by then it is likely to have two or three times as many nuclear warheads, plus tens of thousands of decoys, in order to penetrate and defeat our defense.

Even if we are willing to commit ourselves to a vast expenditure of money, we won't know if an SDI will work well for 10, 15 or, more likely, 25 years. So, if we do go ahead in the near future with testing and deployment of initial components of an SDI system, we will lose the chance we have right now to cut back by 50 percent or more the Soviet nuclear weapons that are currently targeted on the U.S.

We thus have a grave choice to make in the coming months, and Congress will continue to examine with increasing concern the Administration's request for almost \$5 billion in next year's budget for racing ahead with a full-scale Star Wars program. A majority in Congress believes that we cannot wisely spend so much money so quickly and believes, as well, that we should signal the Administration to proceed at a pace that will not doom all chances of reaching an arms control agreement with the U.S.S.R. that could be very favorable to U.S. security interests.

3. STAYING OUT OF NICARAGUA

As you know, President Reagan is strongly backing the rebels, or "contras," trying to overthrow the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. Last year, Congress refused to continue military aid to the contras, but did approve the President's request for \$27 million in "humanitarian" (non-lethal) aid. This year, the President asked for an additional \$100 million in aid to the contras—\$70 million for military equipment, and \$30 million for non-lethal materiel. Although

the House of Representatives turned down the President's latest proposal in March, the issue of U.S. aid to the contras will come up again soon as the President continues to press Congress to underwrite a war against a nation with whom we are ostensibly at peace.

The great majority of the American people do not support the President's policy toward Nicaragua. They feel that not liking a government is an inadequate justification for war. There are plenty of Marxist and other undemocratic governments around the world—we would keep ourselves very busy and very bankrupt if we seriously pursued a policy of trying to get rid of them all.

Nicaragua is a very poor, weak nation of 2½ million people that poses no threat to any vital security interests of the United States. If, in fact, it ever does—if, for example, it ever allows Soviet bases on its territory—we can easily and quickly take action that will effectively remove that threat.

And there is virtually no one in Washington who really believes that Central America or other parts of the Western Hemisphere will turn communist if the Sandinistas remain in power. There is, after all, the example of Cuba: a far larger and stronger Marxist state with a charismatic leader which has been utterly unsuccessful in spreading communism beyond its own borders.

Most important, it is foolish and counterproductive for the U.S. to assume arrogantly that we are the only ones who know how to solve Latin American problems. Fortunately, there is a much better way available to meet our legitimate concerns about Nicaragua. That way is to give real support—which we stubbornly continue to refuse to do—to the many Latin American democracies that are pursuing the so-called "Contadora" effort to negotiate a regional settlement with the Sandinistas.

These other nations, after all, are more directly affected than we are by anything Nicaragua might do, since they are its neighbors and since they are much less strong than we. We should offer to help them, to support their efforts to reach a negotiated settlement, even offer to defend them if they are actually ever attacked by Nicaragua—but we should not be trying to impose a U.S.-initiated and U.S.-backed military solution in an area where every single one of our friends and allies has spoken out in opposition to what we are doing.

In the final analysis, the real question is: what policy will produce the results we want? No one in Washington believes the contra rebels can oust the Sandinistas, no matter how much American aid they are given. Meanwhile, the continuation of the war is clearly defeating our other objectives by making the Sandinista government both more repressive and more likely to accept additional Cuban military aid in order to further strengthen their armed forces. A regional negotiated settlement, on the other hand, might resolve the concerns that we and other Latin American nations have about Nicaragua. The U.S. has never given real support to such efforts; we should now give them a chance.

4. REFORMING THE TAX CODE

After a year of intense study and debate, the House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate last December a major proposal to overhaul the federal income tax code. I supported the measure despite misgivings about some of its provisions, because

on balance I think it represents a substantial improvement over our current tax laws.

The principal provisions of the House-passed bill include:

(1) Reducing taxes for most individuals—the average family would pay about 8 percent less in taxes than it does now. The bill is especially good for middle-class families: over 50 percent of total tax relief would go to those in the \$20,000-\$75,000 income range.

(2) Legislating, for the first time, a tough "minimum tax"—to ensure that those businesses and individuals who have been able to avoid paying their fair share of taxes by taking advantage of loopholes and tax shelters will hereafter have to pay substantial taxes. This provision will correct the most glaring inequity of our current law, under which 50 corporations earning a total of \$56 billion in profits during the past four years paid no taxes whatsoever, and more than 30,000 individuals with annual incomes in excess of \$250,000 paid less than 5 percent in taxes.

(3) Reducing tax rates—with the top rate lowered from 50 percent to 38 percent—and reducing the number of brackets from 15 to 4. This is made possible because the bill re-imposes on corporations part of the tax burden which has been shifted away from them—during the past three decades the explosive growth of special loopholes has reduced the share of taxes paid by corporations from 25 percent to about 6 percent, leaving individuals forced to make up the difference in ever-higher personal taxes.

(4) Retaining the most popular deductions used by individuals, including state and local taxes, home mortgage interest (for up to two homes), employer-provided fringe benefits, and charitable contributions.

(5) Raising the personal exemption for taxpayers and their dependents from \$1,040 to \$1,500 for those who itemize, and to \$2,000 for those who do not.

(6) Eliminating six million people from the tax rolls by raising the income level at which people begin to be liable to pay taxes: for a family of four which does not itemize, the first \$12,800 of gross income would be exempt.

House passage of the measure was only the first significant step toward enactment of a final law. The tax reform bill is now undergoing heated debate in the Senate Finance Committee and faces crucial votes in the full Senate before it can go to the President to be signed into law.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR: WHO'S TO TELL?

HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Representative MIKE BARNES, today is holding hearings before his Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs to seek some answers to questions about human rights in El Salvador. As we consider military aid to El Salvador, we should also more closely consider that government's adherence to promises to restore democracy in that nation.

A group of leaders from the ecumenical religious community in San Francisco visited El Salvador in March and found that the suffering of the general population continues virtually

unabated. These findings are similar to those reported by Archbishop John Quinn of San Francisco, who visited El Salvador in January and said, "My overall impression is that the situation for the people of El Salvador is extreme."

If you are interested in learning more about the delegation's findings, contact Tom Ambrogio of the National Sanctuary Defense Fund in San Francisco.

A summary of the delegation's report follows:

The current Administration aid requests for Central America exceed \$1 billion. They include \$100 million for the Nicaraguan Contras, \$144 million for Guatemala, \$187 million for Costa Rica, \$247 million for Honduras, and an outrageous \$514 million for El Salvador.

Of all the items on this shopping list, the \$514 million for El Salvador bears the closest scrutiny. The President is bound by law to submit to the Congress twice every year a full report on human rights in El Salvador. As traditionally presented by Elliott Abrams, Undersecretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, these reports have relied almost exclusively upon the myopic and self-serving data received, or even fabricated, within the fortress walls of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Who's to tell of human rights in El Salvador? Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD) has scheduled hearings on El Salvador for May 14 in the House Subcommittee on Western Hemispheric Affairs. Those hearings deserve national attention. Direct testimony ought to be heard about the widespread bombing of civilian populations throughout the Salvadoran countryside. Honest voices should at last be brought to the public debate on human rights and U.S. involvement in El Salvador.

Six leaders of the ecumenical religious community in San Francisco visited El Salvador from March 17-24, at the invitation of the Base Christian Communities of the Archdiocese of San Salvador. I led that delegation, and the testimonies we heard among the refugees and the displaced directly contradict the Reagan/Abrams account of what is happening in El Salvador under the "democratic" presidency of Jose Napoleon Duarte. Those voices must be amplified in the halls of Congress in the coming weeks.

On the day we arrived in San Salvador, we met with about 60 displaced peasants from Guazapa, victims of "Operation Phoenix", the brutal counter-insurgency program of the Salvadoran military which began on January 11 in an area controlled by rebel forces less than 15 miles from the capital city.

On March 13, six hundred of the displaced from Guazapa had marched on the presidential palace, insisting that President Duarte respond to their demand to return in safety to their lands and to be reimbursed for the "scorched earth" destruction of their homes, their livestock and their crops.

It was an orderly and hushed assembly and they gathered for more than two hours in a large circle to tell us their story, one after another. In a typical attack on the Guazapa villages, the Salvadoran air force bombs for two hours; A-37 "Dragonfly" fighter bombers; "push and pull" rocket-launching planes that can pause in mid-air to fire with pin-point accuracy; A C-47 equipped with three .50-caliber machine guns capable of firing 1500 rounds per minute. The air attacks are often at night, at terror-time.

Then the Army troops come in: the Atlacatl and Bracemonte Battalions, which the American press always identifies as "crack", and "U.S.-trained." They burn everything: houses left standing from the bombing, corn, food supplies, trees, the grass. When they find people, they start shooting, rounding up those who wander around in flight for forcible relocation to other parts of the country. The plan, whose name comes from the infamous "Operation Phoenix" of U.S. forces in Vietnam, is then to repopulate the devastated area with campesinos more politically favorable to government policy.

The refugees spoke again and again of the terror of the bombs and the machine-gun fire, driving women and children and the elderly into caves and shelters wherever they can find them. Their story was corroborated by many other "testimonies" we heard in the following days. What is happening with "Operation Phoenix" on the Guazapa volcano is also happening now in many other parts of El Salvador, wherever the opposition forces are operating.

It is clear that these indiscriminate attacks on the peasant population are flagrant violations of the Geneva Conventions. We affirm the judgment of Archbishop John R. Quinn of San Francisco, when he said after his visit to these same people just a few weeks earlier: "The bombing of civilians in the countryside cannot be justified, and the use of arms against brothers and sisters who are unarmed is an outrage against God and international law."

In the following days, we visited the major church refugee camps in the San Salvador area. Calle Real is a large and expanding camp run by the Archdiocese of San Salvador, carved in tiers out of a steep hillside above a tiny stream in the wilderness. Last December there were 100 people here; there are now 900, and 60 more arrived on the day after our visit.

We sat around a rough table under the trees and listened to the quiet testimony of recent arrivals from Chalatenango and Guazapa. Lisandro is tall and muscular, with quiet, dark eyes that have seen a lot of pain. He shared with us the 5-year history of the military incursions into the villages of Chalatenango to the north, dwelling at length on the most recent operation which began on March 5 in the areas surrounding San Jose de las Flores.

When the attacks began, a group of 86 men, women and children fled the area to evade the military, walking from canton to canton by night until they arrived at the church of Dulce Nombre de Maria at dawn on March 13. The next day, the military surrounded the church, broke in, and set up their machine-guns inside the church.

"They accused us of being guerrillas," Lisandro said, "and asked the children where the arms were. We were questioned all day. A pinata filled with candy was brought for the children, and a soldier dressed as a clown appeared. 'Tell us of the rebels; we're here to protect you', the soldiers said. We started to pray the rosary."

"The colonel finally got angry and gave us two options: 'go with the Red Cross to a refugee camp, or stay and we'll first investigate you in the garrison and then let you go.' That was no choice. We know of too many who have disappeared in such a deal with the army. So we gave ourselves to the Red Cross and were brought here a few days ago."

We then heard the testimony of Maria and her teenage daughter, Rosita. Although Maria was only 43, her thin and exhausted

body was that of a much older woman. They described their flight from Guazapa, and the details of their story were strikingly identical with those we had heard earlier from the Guazapans in the cathedral. The bombs, the helicopters (which Maria kept referring to as "spiders" hovering over them), the machine-guns, and the burning of the whole earth.

Along with thirty other men, women and children, Maria and Rosita had hidden for twelve days in a steep ravine. The children began to cry from thirst and hunger. They finally gave themselves up when an army patrol discovered them and threatened to drop a grenade into the ravine. They had been in Calle Real for a month.

The stories we heard in the refugee camps which we visited left us with some lasting impressions:

1. The fact that these campesinos have survived for the last five years in the zones of conflict and now have finally been forced out, testifies to the brutal intensity of the current depopulation strategy of the Salvadoran Security Forces.

2. The political analysis of these simple peasants is remarkably well informed and sophisticated. They know what is happening to them, and they know the roots of that oppression. They know that the U.S. Congress will soon be asked to approve \$514,000,000 more in military aid to the Duarte government.

Their universal message to us was not that they need food, medicine, shelter, schools in these camps—needs that are all too obvious. Rather, their message was: "Go home and do everything you can to stop the military aid from your country."

Marta, one of the leaders of the Christian Communities at Calle Real, put it passionately: "Transform the military aid into human aid. There is not a single munitions factory in all of El Salvador. The day you stop the aid, we will begin to learn how to understand one another."

On March 20, we left in the early morning to visit the Christian Communities of El Marillo, in the province of Usulután. Usulután lies in the southeast, and since it is a stronghold of the opposition forces, it has been the object of sustained military operations in recent months. 1500 campesinos settled here after the army drove them from their villages along the coast. They refuse to go into refugee camps, insisting that they have a right to return to their lands.

We were four hours late when we arrived at El Marillo, but several hundred people were waiting for us around a rough altar under the trees. Since December, military operations in the area had been so intense that the Christian Communities had not dared to gather in such large numbers. When the army operates, pastoral work ceases, since the army considers church workers to be subversives.

But now it was Fiesta time, and the sun was shining through the trees. We told the people that we had heard of their suffering, and we wanted them to tell us how we could help. One of the leaders replied by reading a list of demands which the communities had drawn up. Above all, they demand guarantees of safe haven from the constant military attacks, and guarantees that they can safely go home to their own land. Their list, which had been carefully written out on scraps of note paper, was then handed over to us with some ceremony. And with the hope that we could somehow be their voice to the outside world.

After sharing a meal in a dirt-floored family home, some of us heard testimonies in the large group. In December of last year, a group of North American nuns had visited them and brought them an urgently needed supply of medicines. After the nuns had left, the army came and took away the medical supplies. One of the leaders quietly told us, "We want you to know that between January 15 and January 20, five of our children died for lack of the simplest kinds of medicine."

Life in the communities of the displaced is difficult not only because of the military incursions, but also because the army regularly refuses to allow food and medicine to be brought in. This action against noncombatant civilian populations can only be called what it is: an outrageous violation of international law and fundamental human rights.

As we left the Christian Communities of El Marillo, they urge us to raise an international voice of protest about the interdiction of aid, particularly medical supplies.

That afternoon we went to a "Convivencia", where about 600 people from Christian Communities gathered to celebrate the life of Monsenor Romero. As it was coming to a close, we got a reminder of stark reality when there was a call for silence, and Marta, our friend from Calle Real, stood up to announce that Adela Guardada had been captured that morning while waiting for a bus in Mejicanos. She is one of the refugees in Domus Mariae, caring for her two children and elderly parents there. Five armed men in civilian clothes drove up and took her away.

As a result of our visit to the refugees and the displaced in El Salvador, our delegation recommends:

1. As long as the U.S. continues to supply weapons to the Duarte government, there can be no dialogue and therefore no peaceful solution to the tragic civil war in El Salvador.

There must be full public debate on the appropriations requested by the Reagan Administration for the region of Central America, and especially on the \$514 million requested for El Salvador. National attention should be given to the hearings on El Salvador which Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD) has scheduled for May 14 in the House Subcommittee on Western Hemispheric Affairs. To respond to the President's April 1 Report on Human Rights in El Salvador, direct testimony should be heard on "Operation Phoenix" in Guazapa, and on the widespread bombing of civilian populations throughout the countryside.

2. An international voice of protest should be raised about the Salvadoran military's interdiction of aid, especially medical supplies, to the Displaced in the Zones of Conflict.

HELPING OUT ECUADOR

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I recently learned that the Treasury Department issued a statement in support of the Government of Ecuador's efforts to obtain additional financial assistance from private international lenders.

The statement, I believe, should be viewed as a broad endorsement of President Febres-Cordero's administration and in particular the way in which he is dealing with the Government's economic problems. These problems have been made worse, however, by the sharp drop in world oil prices which has created a \$600 million deficit for the Ecuadorian Government.

Although our Government's response to Ecuador's situation is positive, I believe what is more important now is for our Government to provide Ecuador with additional United States aid for its continued economic and political development.

A few weeks ago, Ecuador's Foreign Minister was in Washington. Several members of the congressional Hispanic caucus and myself had the opportunity to sit down with the minister for a wide ranging discussion of issues of mutual concern. I came away from that meeting with a better understanding of the economic and political repercussions the drop in oil prices has caused to Ecuador. Moreover, I have become convinced that the United States must do more than just issue laudatory statements in support of Ecuador.

Each year we dispense millions in foreign aid to countries around the globe. This year, because of budget constraints, we are not able to be so generous. Despite our fiscal restraints, it seems to me that we could do more for Ecuador. Here is a country that has adopted a sound economic program. The Wall Street Journal reported last month that Febres-Cordero's economic program has been so successful that it is threatening to put the country's black market operations out of business.

Ecuador has come a long way toward helping itself. Yet, because of its recent economic problems, it may lose the ground it has recently gained. We should do what we can to help the Government and people of Ecuador to regain that lost ground and to continue to progress politically and economically. Ecuador has been a loyal ally. It deserves our support.

Ecuador has asked the administration for additional funds to minimize further damage to its economy and democratic institutions.

It is my hope that the administration will respond affirmatively and immediately. The situation is critical, and the need is clear.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD the text of the Treasury's statement as well as a copy of the article from the Wall Street Journal.

The material follows:

STATEMENT ON ECUADOR

The United States Government has assured the Government of Ecuador of its support for Ecuador's continuing economic adjustment efforts. The United States praises these efforts particularly in light of the recent difficulties stemming from the oil price drop. In this connection, the Treasury Department is actively considering, in consultation with the appropriate Ecuadorian authorities, provision of additional short-term financing to strengthen Ecuador's financial position.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 11, 1986]

FREE MARKET THEORIES BECOME PUBLIC POLICY IN ECUADOR
(By David Asman)

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.—Two demure nuns in full white habits scurry out of a one-square-mile maze of shopping alleys, each carrying two, large stainless steel bowls. As I nod my head in greeting, they lower their gazes, as if caught nipping holy wine. All they had done in fact was shop for contraband.

Most of the items in this wild bazaar called La Bahia are either banned from importation, sneaked into the country duty-free or both. Yet the merchants operate openly. You can get almost anything you want, from X-rated video cassettes to washing machines to pharmaceuticals.

Vibrant markets like La Bahia can be found in most Latin American cities. Few Latin governments have seriously addressed themselves to the excessive regulation that gives rise to such illicit commerce. But Ecuador's president, Leon Febres-Cordero, is trying to free the creative potential found in places like La Bahia by chopping away red tape. This has meant taking on the bureaucracy and the elite who benefit from state subsidy and protectionism.

It is fitting that Guayaquil is home both of La Bahia and the president. This steamy port city is distinct in geography and style from the mountainous capital city of Quito—the capital with the world's third highest elevation. For decades, Guayaquil has been the industrial capital of the country. It is looked down on, literally and figuratively, by the Quito elites.

When President Febres-Cordero and his predominantly Guayaquilan cabinet moved into the executive offices in Quito, personalities as well as ideas clashed. "I wouldn't say the president is a fascist," says the Quito-based historian Enrique Ayala Mora, who describes himself as a democratic-socialist. "But he does have a tendency to bully his way through Congress." Though the president's coalition holds only 34 out of 71 seats in the legislature, he has asserted his broad popularity as a mandate for change.

The president's forceful style was evident in his handling of last month's abortive revolt by the nation's Air Force Commander, Gen. Frank Vargas Pazzos. The president cooperated with the rebellious officer until Gen. Vargas's intentions were clearly mutinous. At that point, the president gave orders to dislodge Gen. Vargas from the Quito air base. A short battle that left four dead ended the revolt.

The same swiftness has characterized the government's response to the small terrorist group called Alfaro Vive. The administration's no-negotiation policy was put to a test after an associate of the president's, Guayaquilan banker Nahim Isaias, was kidnapped last year by members of Alfaro Vive and several Colombian guerrillas. After their hideout was discovered, the president refused to accept anything less than unconditional surrender. When the terrorists demanded free passage out of the country, the president ordered the house stormed. Mr. Isaias was killed, along with his seven kidnappers.

The president is no less resolute in dealing with economic policy. While some Latin American governments talk glowingly about the free market, Mr. Febres-Cordero and his economic aides are really trying to create one from the interventionist system they inherited in 1984. Their command center is

the Central Bank of Ecuador. There the president's youthful advisers—few in the central bank are over 40—have transformed a slow-moving bureaucratic monolith into a fast-paced laboratory where plans for releasing the Ecuadorian economy from price controls, import substitution laws, fixed interest rates and the like are raced from office to office and quickly brought before congress. "We don't even bother to knock on each other's doors any more," says Alberto Dahik, the 32-year-old president of the Central Bank's monetary board.

Ironically, one of the most successful measures has been a method to decrease the central bank's role in Ecuador's financial market. "In September of 1983," explains 28-year-old Michael Hollihan, one of the three "general assessors" of the central bank, "we were experiencing 60% inflation, but our interest rates were pegged by the Central Bank at 23%. Thus, our banks became decapitalized, we experienced tremendous capital flight, and an illegal market of lenders came out of the woodwork. Essentially, we decided to make this illegal market—which was actually the free market—legal."

Beginning in March 1985, the Central Bank authorized private banks to begin issuing certificates of deposit with floating interest rates. "This gradual adjustment to real rates has not only increased the people's faith in savings," says Mr. Hollihan, "but it has reduced the banking system's dependence on the Central Bank's resources." Currently the Central Bank estimates that CDs account for 30% of the basic money supply.

Other efforts to free up the economy include: the elimination of most price controls; revision and simplification of the foreign exchange system; tariff reform, and the lifting of import restrictions on over 600 items. The positive results of the president's programs have led to a bullish private sector. According to Guayaquil-based Banco del Pacifico director Leonardo Stagg, capital loans to industries and farmers have been increasing steadily in recent months and foreign banks have once again opened up lines of credit to private Ecuadorian banks.

The biggest cloud hanging over the economy at the moment is the tremendous drop in oil revenues due to falling prices on the world market. Victor Eastman, the New York-based vice president of the Central Bank, estimates that every \$1 drop in the world market price of oil means \$60 million less in annual export revenue for Ecuador. However, Guayaquilan businessmen, and not a few members of the administration, view this development as a blessing in disguise. "All the oil profits have been feeding the Quito bureaucracy and stalling efforts to loosen controls on private sector exporters," says Guayaquilan Chamber of Commerce president Juan Chiriboga Valenzuela. "But now the government will have to focus on other exports, which means moving to a completely floating exchange rate." While the administration simplified the multi-tiered exchange rate it inherited, exporters still must turn their dollar earnings into the Central Bank at less than market rates.

Private sector complaints touch on more than the exchange rate and in some instances reflect the uncertainty of an economy grown accustomed to government intervention. One Guayaquilan businessman who imports items that are available at much lower prices in La Bahia believes the only way to handle contraband markets is through tighter enforcement. Mr. Chira-

boga disagrees: "There are those in the business community who feel comfortable with a protected market. But I don't want an end to La Bahia. What we should do is legalize it by lowering the high tariffs that support it. Then the so-called legitimate businessmen could compete openly with La Bahia entrepreneurs. Finally we have a president who is committed to this idea of an open market."

NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA [UNITA]

HON. MARK D. SILJANDER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. SILJANDER. Mr. Speaker, the issue of whether the United States should support "freedom fighters" in various places around the world is a matter of concern to all Members of Congress. Various bills have been introduced both to provide assistance to freedom fighters and to prohibit such aid.

The House may soon vote on legislation which would prohibit aid to freedom fighters in Angola and restore, in effect, the 1975 Clark amendment.

So that my colleagues can make a more informed judgment on this matter, I have attached a two-part series of articles on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) which recently appeared in the Boston Globe. I believe this information is helpful in depicting life in Free Angola.

[From the Boston Globe, May 12, 1986]

IN BUSH OF ANGOLA, THE REBELS HAVE BUILT STRUGGLING SOCIETY

(By Colin Nickerson)

With UNITA rebels in Angola—The pilot, a white mercenary who said he hailed originally from Rhodesia, had filed a false flight plan back at the airport in central Namibia, naming an agricultural project near the northern border as the destination.

Now, as the Okavango River hove into view, he brought the twin-engine Piper into a sharp dive—vanishing from the radar screens of whoever might be watching—then hurtled across the muddy, crocodile-infested waters into Angola.

The small aircraft skimmed over the savannah at treetop level, setting herds of wildebeest into a stampede, terrifying elephants. It took more than an hour to reach the landing strip hacked out of the southern African bush.

A trio of men toting automatic weapons emerged from the shade of an acacia thicket. "Welcome to Free Angola," one said.

The Portuguese who ruled Angola for nearly five centuries called the desolate southeast corner of the colony "the end of the earth." To this day the region remains largely unmapped, a vastness of swamp and scrub—the haunt of stinging scorpions, stalking lions and Jonas Savimbi.

For more than a decade, Savimbi's rebel group, UNITA, has waged a guerrilla campaign against the Soviet-backed regime that came to power when Angola gained independence in 1975. Before that, UNITA—whose formal name is the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola—was one of three major nationalist factions involved in the long struggle to oust the Portuguese.

Today, Savimbi, who recently started receiving military aid from the United States, leads what amounts to a nation within a nation. A society has grown in this forbidding bush country, where the rebels were driven during the early days of the civil war. UNITA, no longer simply a guerrilla group, governs villages and even operates schools and hospitals in a region covering about a third of Angola's total land area.

Deep within the rebel realm lies Jamba, population 14,000, Savimbi's "provisional capital."

The settlement is a sprawl of huts, camouflaged bunkers and hidden machine-gun nests. Flags bearing the rooster-and-sunrise symbol of UNITA flutter in the hot breeze; a captured Soviet truck churns along a rutted track; squadrons of young guerrillas-to-be—children, really, some no more than 11 or 12—drill with wooden weapons that all too soon will become real rifles and real grenade launchers.

STRONGHOLD BENEATH TREES

The Cuban-flown MIGs of the Angolan armed forces have never bombed Jamba. Savimbi's followers claim this is because the enemy has never located the rebel stronghold, which is largely screened beneath thorn trees. "They come looking for us, but they waste their bombs on the bush," said a UNITA colonel.

At an open-air school, children sitting on logs recite a natural history lesson aloud: "The mouse is a small mammal. He lives in the bush. He will destroy all food if you let him."

The teacher, a former guerrilla who had lost a foot during a skirmish in the north, said: "I am just as much a fighter as I was in the field. Now the enemy I fight is ignorance."

But education here also includes political indoctrination. At the close of every class, the children sing the praises of Jonas Savimbi: "Our Guide who sees farther than all other men..."

This is a society wholly geared for war. And everywhere are war's reminders.

Not far from the classes is an armory where damaged weapons captured from enemy troops are restored to deadly function. The yard is filled with mortars, heavy machine guns and howitzers, all Soviet-made. There is a T-34 tank and a 132-millimeter cannon capable of firing a shell 16 miles. And stacked after stack of Kalashnikov assault rifles.

MAKING COFFINS, RIFLE STOCKS

The armory's carpentry shop serves a dual purpose: workers construct coffins from the same girassonde wood used in rifle stocks for the rifles.

Nearby, murky light filters through the reed walls of a physical rehabilitation clinic operated by a French volunteer group, Operation Handicapped International. Here, broken human beings attempt to relearn the use of limbs shattered by bullets or mortar bursts.

Beside the clinic is a workshop where peg legs and other crude prosthetic devices are fashioned on a hand-turned lathe. Thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—of Angolans on both sides of the war have lost their limbs to land mines.

The teen-ager lying on a straw mat within the clinic wore a camouflage shirt but his fighting days were over. Sweat popped from his brow, tears streamed from his eyes, as he struggled to lift the contraption of wood and leather that had replaced his left leg.

"It may be years before he learns to use it properly," said a clinic aide. "It may be never."

"WE WORK DAY AND NIGHT"

On the outskirts of Jamba is a collection of thatch-and-pole structures that serves as UNITA's main hospital. A surgeon with gray hair and sorrowful eyes presides over the primitive operating room. "In times of offensive, we work day and night, all through the hours," he said. "There is never enough anesthetic. Never enough antibiotics."

He said he had served in field hospitals for more than two decades, first during the war against the Portuguese, then during the present conflict. "For so many years I have removed bullets and the shrapnel from the young men," he said. "I wonder, now, if ever I shall see peace."

There are only three doctors working in all the territory controlled by the insurgents. One of them is Henrique Afonso Raimundo, an Angolan who trained at London's Royal College of Surgeons. Three years ago the middle-aged Physician abandoned a lucrative practice in Portugal to come out to the bush. "I felt my duty was here; I felt that my countrymen needed me," he said. "I expect to remain until freedom comes to my country."

That may be a long time. Neither side appears to have much chance of winning this war of torched villages and night attacks.

The 80,000-man Angolan army, backed by 30,000 Cuban combat troops as well as 4,000 Russian and East German advisers, boasts an advanced, Soviet-supplied arsenal of battle tanks, helicopter gunships and MIG fighter-bombers.

But the massive firepower is of little avail against roving bands of rebels who blow a bridge here, sabotage a power station there, then disappear into the bush. Nearly every road in Angola has been made impassable by insurgent ambush squads and mines. The country's main rail line has been shut down. More than 600,000 peasants have fled their fields to escape the fighting.

However, like a tsetse fly buzzing around the head of a buffalo, UNITA is capable of inflicting maddening stings but not a fatal wound. "We cannot achieve military victory," conceded Savimbi in an interview. "That is not our aim. We are fighting only to win a voice [in the government] for our people. But the government refuses to talk; so we must continue to attack."

BRIGADES GATHER FOR ATTACK

The rainy season has just ended here. And the end of the rainy season invariably signals the start of the government's offensive season. Already, six brigades of Angolan armored and infantry units—together with a contingent of Cuban troops—have massed in the towns of Cuito Cuanavale and Longa for a major strike against UNITA, expected to be launched any day now.

Meanwhile, \$15 million worth of US military aid for the rebels started flowing into Angola last month. The supplies are expected to include sophisticated anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons as well as medicine, radios and trucks.

"Every day UNITA is gaining strength and gaining ground," asserted Savimbi. "We have come out to the wilderness, but we have not come out here to die."

[From the Boston Sunday Globe, May 11, 1986]

ANGOLA REBELS PIN HOPES ON US SUPPORT

(By Colin Nickerson)

With UNITA rebels in Angola—the UNITA insurgents talk about the Soviet helicopters with awe and dread.

Of all the machines in the Angolan government's Soviet-supplied arsenal, nothing terrifies the rebels more than the Hind gunships with their peculiar, insect-like snouts and fast-firing cannon capable of pulverizing an acre—and everything on it—in the blink of an eye. When the gunships come, the UNITA men tell each other glumly, there is no place on earth to hide.

Lately, however, the anti-Marxist guerrillas—called UNITA, the acronym, in Portuguese, for the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola—have begun counting on the United States to even the odds.

"With anti-aircraft missiles from your country, we can face even the helicopters without fear," said a young captain leading a detachment of insurgents along a dry river bed toward enemy lines.

Of Africa's dozen or so civil wars, the Angolan conflict is among the bloodiest and most intractable. Tens of thousands of people have died in fighting between the pro-Western insurgents and Angola's Marxist central government. The war has devastated much of the countryside and left the nation's economy in ruins.

It is also the African war with the greatest potential for widening into a serious East-West confrontation.

The Soviet Union and its allies have long been the mainstay of Angola's one-party state, providing weapons—ranging from advanced MIG fighter-bombers to Kalashnikov rifles—together with legions of military advisers and, most significantly, an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops to back up government forces.

Now the United States is wading into the fray in support of the pro-Western guerrilla organization led by a 51-year-old doctor of philosophy named Jonas Savimbi.

The Reagan administration has promised to furnish UNITA with \$15 million worth of military aid, a package expected to include sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, as well as trucks, radios and medical supplies.

The first shipments of American military equipment arrived here late last month, just as Savimbi's fighters were starting to brace for the massive offensive by Cuban and Angolan forces expected to be launched this week or next.

"America's support has given fresh confidence to our men," said Savimbi in a recent interview in the war zone. "We could have survived without it, yes, but our struggle would have been that much longer and that much harder."

FIRST DIRECT US INVOLVEMENT

The assistance marks the first direct American involvement in the Angolan war since the mid-1970s, when the CIA furnished arms to UNITA and another guerrilla group.

After two decades of fighting—first against the Portuguese colonial rulers and then against the Marxist party that seized power when Angola finally won independence—UNITA now controls roughly a third of this 481,351-square-mile nation (about twice the size of Texas).

"The enemy cannot win, for he has forgotten how to fight like a guerrilla," assert-

ed the UNITA captain. "He reaches out to crush us, but we slip like water through his fingers."

In waging its guerrilla campaign against the government, however, UNITA has relied heavily on support from South Africa. This alliance has made Savimbi a pariah even in those African capitals that might otherwise be sympathetic to UNITA's cause. "I am shunned publicly by nations that privately tell me they support my fight," Savimbi said in the interview.

The insurgent leader made no apologies for accepting help from the apartheid republic, saying: "With no one else to turn to, I have had to say that the enemy of my enemy is my ally."

"That does not make me the friend of apartheid," Savimbi said. "It is an evil system, but also it is a doomed system. Already apartheid is dying. To me, the presence of a foreign army on Angolan soil is a far more dangerous threat to Africa [than apartheid]. I take help from South Africa to fight the foreigners who have invaded my land."

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

He was referring to the Cuban troops fighting on behalf of the Marxist faction—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, or MPLA—that took power in the chaotic days that followed independence from Portugal in 1975.

After the Portuguese withdrew, a transitional government was formed by the three major guerrilla groups that had dominated the liberation struggle—the MPLA, UNITA, and the Front for the National Liberation of Angola, or FNLA.

UNITA draws most of its followers from the nation's largest single tribe, the Ovimbundu, who represent more than a third of Angola's eight million people. The MPLA consists mainly of mixed-race urban dwellers and members of the Kimbundu tribe, while the FNLA is strongest among the Bakongo people of northern Angola.

At the time of independence, each group had its foreign champions: the MPLA was sponsored by the Soviets; UNITA—once backed by China—had turned to South Africa and the United States; the FNLA also received much of its support from Washington.

The fragile accord between the rival groups disintegrated almost overnight. Angola became an international battleground as South Africa crashed across the border to support UNITA and the Cubans rushed in to prop up the MPLA.

"Instead of elections, Angola got Cuban mercenaries," said one UNITA fighter. "Just when freedom was about to arrive, it was stolen from us."

REBEL LEADER FLED

In 1976, US support for UNITA and the FNLA was abruptly withdrawn by Congress. Overwhelmed by the Soviet-equipped MPLA, the two pro-Western groups retreated to the bush—the FNLA to the forests of the north and UNITA to the arid reaches of the southeast. The FNLA, wracked by internal disputes, fell into disarray. Its leader, Holden Roberto, fled to exile in the United States.

UNITA, however, continued low-level guerrilla operations against the central government. In recent years, the conflict has escalated as Savimbi's group gains strength. The rebels now range quite freely through much of the countryside while the government is entrenched in the large cities and towns.

The Cubans remain in Angola, along with several thousand Russian, East German and North Korean advisers. The Angolan government argues that the foreign presence is necessary to thwart invasions by South Africa, whose forces have repeatedly crossed the border since 1975 to chase Namibian insurgents as well as to assist UNITA.

But Savimbi claims that the real mission of the Cubans is to ensure that the Marxists remain in power. "The Russians and Cubans are Africa's new colonialists. Castro's troops are in Angola suppressing an African nationalist movement."

American military aid started reaching Savimbi's forces in late April, probably smuggled into the rebel-controlled region by way of neighboring Zaire.

The US support for UNITA has been condemned by many African nations. By helping Savimbi, they charge, the United States is signaling support for South Africa's military adventures in the region.

But Savimbi maintains that US support for UNITA will send another signal to black Africa. "The moderate African leaders will see it as sign that America is willing to take a stand in Africa," he said. "They will take heart from this. They will see that the continent does not have to kneel to the Russians."

It is unlikely that US aid to Savimbi will alter the course of the Angolan war. The conflict might best be described as a bloody stalemate; more weapons to either side will simply make it a bloodier stalemate. What the weapons will do, however, is enable UNITA to better weather the coming offensive.

No government helicopters would appear on the day that the small detachment of rebels slogged along the cracked river bed. Already, the sun was sinking behind the dusty acacias. "Another day we have survived," remarked the young UNITA captain. "And for the guerrilla, survival is a form of victory."

VALUES OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently the Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr., made an appearance at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, which is in the district I represent. At that time, he addressed a large audience of soldiers on values of the American soldier. It was such a well delivered and thoughtful address that I take this opportunity to share it with the members:

VALUES OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

This year's Army theme is "Values."

Since 1981, the Army has annually adopted themes on which to focus. No Army theme is ever abandoned; each builds on previous themes. That first year, the bicentennial of the American Army's victory at Yorktown, the theme was "Yorktown, Spirit of Victory." The next year was "Fitness," as we stressed the physical stamina needed by our soldiers to win in battle. "Excellence" was the 1983 theme, and it involved our recruiting slogan that young people could "be all they could be" in the Army. The theme placed great emphasis on achievement and opportunity, and we wanted soldiers to be

aware of the challenges we were inviting young people to accept.

The "Year of the Family" involved a three-dimensional theme—the soldier and his Army family in the unit; the family of Active, Guard, Reserve and Civilian; and the husband-wife, parent-child relationship we all know. Last year we looked at "Leadership," and sought to have leaders at all levels emphasize family matters, tying the theme to the previous one.

We are living today in the closing years of the second millennium. In less than 14 years we will enter the 21st century. Events in the year 2000 will be different from what they are today; things will change. They may or may not change in ways that are in our national best interest. What we do or fail to do in the remaining years in this century can be critical to the shape of our future.

There are in today's world two contrasting value systems, described by Edward R. Murrow as a "challenge of ideas." The one value system is represented by the American Republic, and the other by the Soviet police state.

From my Pentagon office I can see across the Potomac River to the Tidal Basin, where the Jefferson Memorial stands. Inside that white monument, behind the grand statue of Jefferson, are engraved the immortal words of the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That is a classic statement of American values, now fully incorporated into the fabric of American life.

At the far end of the Reflecting Pool is another marble memorial to our 16th President. Abraham Lincoln took Jefferson's values and applied them to the common man, expressing them eloquently in his Gettysburg Address: "... we here highly resolve ... that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Such memorials as these are not visible in Moscow's Red Square. Where Jefferson and Lincoln—indeed all American statements of values—stressed the importance of the individual, the Soviets emphasize a doctrine of Marxist-Leninist philosophy that subordinates the individual to the state. This philosophy is deficient as an economic and governmental theory, but is extremely dangerous because of Soviet military power.

That Soviet military is formidable with its army of more than 190 divisions, its blue water navy and its ability to project its power anywhere in the world. They are engaged in adventurism around the globe.

Two final monuments are worth considering. In East Berlin is a Soviet monument to glorify the Red Army and remind the German people of their defeat at the hands of the Soviets in World War II. In West Germany there are no monuments to Americans with one notable exception, a monument to those young Americans who gave their lives to break the Berlin Blockade in 1948. That monument was erected, not by Americans but, by the grateful citizens of West Berlin. Such are the contrasting value systems of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The values cherished by the American soldier fall into two categories of tier one and tier two values. The first tier are traditional values of all armies throughout history. They were held in the army of Sparta, the

Roman legions, the British, French and German armies.

Discipline and stamina are two of these tier one, or soldierly, values. During the British attack on Breed's Hill during the American Revolution, 2200 British soldiers in perfect formation advanced uphill against withering fire from the Colonial troops. Twice the well-disciplined soldiers assaulted, carrying their 75-pound packs in the summer heat. Finally, the soldiers ground their packs and attacked a third time, taking the hill from the Americans. Half of those British soldiers fell in the three assaults. Such actions illustrate well those first two values.

Another value is skill, technical and tactical skill which a soldier must master. Whether the soldier is a medic, a cook or an infantryman, he must be well-skilled, to include physical skills.

Certainly loyalty is a soldierly value which all armies throughout history have prized. Washington's "Ragged Continentals" at Valley Forge kept the spirit of the American Revolution alive, tested as they were in the cruel crucible of the Pennsylvania winter. Had those soldiers failed, there could have been no victory at Yorktown, and the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence would have failed. There would have been no Republic. But their loyalty held the army together.

Duty and courage are two more values. Duty is seen in a soldier's accomplishing a particular task at a particular time and place for a particular purpose. It shows responsibility and involves dependency on one another. Courage, another key value, is not the absence of fear, but the overcoming of fear. Few professions require courage like the profession of arms.

Finally, while values relate to the individual, bonding occurs among people who hold similar values. We seek to achieve bonding at the squad level, placing great emphasis on small unit tactics and operations that require individual skills and teamwork. The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Washington illustrates magnificently the bonding of American soldiers in combat. The statue of those three soldiers from different racial and ethnic backgrounds bears mute but unmistakable evidence of the bonding that occurs among comrades in arms.

Tier two values are those uniquely American values that set apart our soldiers from those of other countries. The origins of the American military can be traced back to the early frontier where volunteer organizations of citizens banded together for defense. That origin continues today in the American military ethic.

Von Steuben, the German general who trained our Army at Valley Forge, remarked in letters to his European friends that "American soldiers are different." The attitude of our combat soldiers in foreign lands illustrates that difference. They will share candy and laughter with the children in those lands, and have shown throughout history an unselfish, friendly and outgoing nature.

Another key difference about the American military involves the values that are a part of our Western heritage, values expressed in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. "Blessed are the meek," we read, "for they shall inherit the earth." This is not a power doctrine, and it has influenced American foreign policy. The Magna Carta of 1215, the English Bill of Rights of 1688, and of course our own declaration of Independence and Constitution

and Bill of Rights affect and codify American values.

The emphasis on human rights and a recognition of the individual as supreme is articulated in our American documents of freedom. The Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the Constitution—preserves and assures our basic freedoms: freedoms of press, speech, religion, assembly, petition, the right to bear arms, trial by jury, and a host of other freedoms and rights which are a part of American society.

These values are reflected in our Army in several ways. First, of course, is the Constitutionally established civilian control of the military. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution gives Congress the power to raise armies and navies. From the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of Defense to the individual service secretaries, the military answers to its civilian leadership.

Second, the American soldier operates in a military system described as a duality, or two track, system, containing both a small regular force and a larger militia or Reserve component. Those two tracks come together in our Total Army.

Finally, American values form the basis of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the justice and disciplinary system of our military. The American soldier has rights which soldiers of other nations cannot imagine and that is because of those tier two values.

As a people and a nation, we have rejected aggression as an international policy. We have always sought peaceable resolution to conflicts, and the enormous unguarded borders with our neighbors to the north and south stands as supreme evidence that we do not stimulate or create wars with other countries. Secondly, we have never sought aggrandizement or empire through our military might. At Arlington National Cemetery is an inscription: "Not for fame or reward, not for place or for rank, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it, these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all and died."

At the end of World War II, Japan and Germany had each suffered significant damage to their industrial systems and their military forces. The American government immediately extended the olive branch to our former foes and helped rebuild their shattered economies. The Marshall Plan in Europe was later incorporated into the NATO Alliance, and Germany is today, not only an industrial giant, as is Japan, but it is also a cornerstone in the Alliance as we seek to deter the Warsaw Pact.

The Army Chief of Staff, General John A. Wickham, Jr., has expressed the three dimensions of values. First are the values of the individual, that moral code that establishes right and wrong for the individual and governs activities and relationships with others. This dimension requires continual self-improvement in a broad range of skills, as the individual seeks to understand his own values.

In addition, there are values that deal with loyalty to others. This dimension recognizes that in the Army we are intimately tied to one another, that others will help you as you will help them. Such values are extremely important and comforting to the individual soldier.

The third dimension of values must be a dedication to a higher cause—God, the country, mankind. An example of such dedication occurred during the Civil War when a 19-year-old sergeant from the 2d South Carolina surveyed the carnage at the Battle

of Fredericksburg. After a day of fierce fighting, the field was littered with the bodies of Union dead and wounded. Sergeant Richard Kirkland sought permission to take water to the wounded, disregarding the danger of sharpshooters still positioned opposite the Confederate line. For two hours he carried canteens of water and put overcoats on the suffering soldiers. The Union sharpshooters recognized the compassion they were witnessing and stopped firing. Kirkland's gesture was an eloquent expression of human values, commemorated in a statue at Fredericksburg Battlefield.

We are asking soldiers today three questions that relate to values: What do you want to be? Why do you want to be that? and How are you going to achieve it?

When a soldier asks "what," he or she is relating to goals, those things that the soldier values as important. Asking "why" drives the individual to use logic in defense of his choice. In a world of conflicting values and contrasting demands, soldiers should be able to explain and defend their goals. "How" demonstrates a person's values in which means are selected to attain those chosen goals. Is cheating or cutting corners a valid means to the end, or will the soldier apply himself and work hard to achieve the goals?

In a recent attitude survey conducted among recent separates from the Army, 87 percent of those honorably discharged reported their Army experience to have been positive. Even among those separated with less than honorable discharges 79 percent responded favorably of the experience. Pride in their service to country was expressed by 95 percent of honorably discharged veterans; the same was expressed by 87 percent of those with less than honorable discharges. Remarkably, 75 percent said they gained greater independence, 85 percent gained leadership ability, 86 percent gained more self-confidence, 87 percent gained greater pride in themselves, 76 percent gained greater respect for authority and 84 percent gained better self-discipline. These are value expressions.

Next year the country will celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution, and event of enormous national and international significance. Those in the Army are sworn to protect and defend that document, so it is particularly important for soldiers to understand more about it.

In the Preamble to the Constitution are six preeminent American values that express what the Constitution sought, and continues, to preserve. These six are to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to ensure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.

This Constitution—the oldest written constitution in the world—was described by Gladstone as "the most magnificent document ever struck off by the hand of man." The Army played an essential role in bringing that document into being. In fact, the Constitution and our sense of nationhood was born in the American Army.

In those years immediately following the Revolution, the Army could have seized control of the country. That suggestion was actually made to Washington! But instead, the Army disbanded and the soldiers returned to civilian pursuits. They had not fought and won their independence to be subjected to a military government.

Many of these soldiers reassembled in May of 1787 in Philadelphia. The Articles of

Confederation were simply too weak for the responsibilities of the government, so a convention was called to write what became our Constitution. Forty Americans signed that document, of whom 23 had served in the Army. It was those former soldiers who gave to Congress the great powers to raise armies, to declare war and to raise taxes. It was those former soldiers who made the Army and the Executive branch the servant of Congress and the people.

After the adoption of the Constitution, those 23 continued to serve the new republic. Eleven became members of the Senate, seven members of the House (one would become Speaker), eight governors, two cabinet officers, two ministers to foreign countries and, of course, one President of the United States.

The Army has a great birthright, and this nation owes the Army a great deal for what it accomplished in winning the Revolution and in helping to establish the republic and the American values we all cherish and which we are pledged to defend.

On the Army flag are 168 streamers recognizing action from the first campaign at Boston to the rescue operation in Grenada. Those streamers are testimony to the Army's commitment that this nation shall remain the land of the free and the home of the brave. They testify that liberty shall be the birthright of all mankind.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEE'S HEALTH CARE FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT OF 1986

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Federal Employees' Health Care Freedom of Choice Act of 1986." This legislation will guarantee enrollees in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP] access to licensed, qualified health providers of their choice.

I want to thank the distinguished ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, Mr. MYERS, as well as my other colleagues on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Congressmen GARCIA, HORTON, SIKORSKI, and YOUNG, for being original cosponsors of this legislation. I greatly appreciate the bipartisan support for this bill.

Freedom of choice is a hallmark of the FEHBP. As the largest employer sponsored group health program in the world, the FEHBP includes over 300 plans, offering employees a wide range of options for meeting their health insurance needs.

Freedom of choice is important within plans, as well. However, those Federal employees enrolled in fee-for-service plans do not always have direct access to the qualified health providers of their choice. Currently, FEHBP plans may refuse to reimburse a licensed professional who provides a health care service, simply because that professional is not a physician.

The legislation I am introducing today requires FEHBP plans to directly reimburse qualified nurses, nurse practitioners, nurse anesthetists, clinical social workers, marriage

and family therapists, and chiropractors for covered services rendered to Federal enrollees. In order to be reimbursed, these professionals must be licensed or certified as qualified providers under State law.

Expanded access to health providers increases the likelihood that FEHBP enrollees will be able to find the health care they need. This is especially crucial in areas of mental health care and primary care, in which Federal employees' health needs may not always be met. In addition, a greater choice among providers will also promote cost effectiveness within the FEHBP. Often, nonphysician providers charge fees lower than those of physicians.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time Congress has faced the issue of direct access to nonphysician providers under the FEHBP. Last year, Congress passed H.R. 3384, a bill which I authored to make a number of improvements in the FEHBP, including mandatory direct access. However, H.R. 3384 was vetoed by President Reagan. The President stated that the issue warranted further study, including congressional hearings. He also cautioned that a direct access policy might be contrary to State laws regulating the practice of health care.

As a result, I introduced new legislation, H.R. 4061, which included a provision directing the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] to study the feasibility of direct reimbursement for nonphysician providers and report to Congress no later than April 1. This bill was enacted on February 27, 1986.

In its study, the OPM reported that it independently encourages FEHBP insurance carriers to allow direct access to a variety of qualified health care providers. Currently, a number of FEHBP plans already permit such access to nurse-midwives, clinical social workers, chiropractors, and other providers. Furthermore, the OPM study concluded that direct access, applied programwide, would not harm the quality of health care for Federal employees and might lead to cost savings.

Following the OPM report, the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits, which I chair, held hearings on direct access and the OPM report. Witnesses representing physician and non-physician providers testified on a direct access policy under the FEHBP.

Several concerns were raised about the possible effects of mandatory direct access. First, all witnesses agreed that a Federal law should not conflict with State statutes licensing health care providers and regulating the practice of medicine. These laws protect the quality of health care by ensuring that providers practice according to accepted guidelines and meet professional standards.

Consequently, Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today restates and strengthens current policy that Federal law governing the FEHBP shall not override State or local laws which relate to the licensing or certification to practice medicine, nursing, or another health profession. FEHBP plans will still be required to reimburse health care providers subject to laws which determine health care practitioners' qualifications and define or limit the scope of their practice.

For example, if a State law requires that a nurse-midwife practice under the supervision

of a physician, then FEHBP plans must reimburse nurse-midwives according to that requirement in that State. However, FEHBP insurance plans may not impose their own requirements on practitioners in addition to those mandated by law. To do so restricts freedom of choice, inhibits competition, and denies Federal employees access to health care providers.

Second, Mr. Speaker, concerns were raised that a direct access mandate under FEHBP might raise costs, either by increasing the use of health care services, or by encouraging institutions, such as hospitals, to decouple their fees and submit separate bills for each licensed professional they employ.

It is important to remember that my legislation mandates expanded access to providers, but does not require expanded coverage for health services. Consequently, the expanded availability of qualified providers for existing health services should help to hold down health care costs under the FEHBP.

In addition, my legislation requires that reimbursement for these new providers be administered in the same way as reimbursement for current providers under the FEHBP. For more than a decade the FEHBP has required direct access to qualified optometrists and clinical psychologists. Reimbursement of these providers has operated smoothly during that time. By requiring that the same terms and conditions be applied to reimbursement of new health care providers, my legislation is consistent with existing practice. FEHBP carriers, hospitals, and other institutions will continue to follow the same financial and billing procedures as they do under current law.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, witnesses at our hearing cautioned that a direct access policy should not interrupt the operation of established health care provider teams. This concern was voiced particularly in relation to the field of anesthesia, in which care is often provided through teams of physicians and nurses. As a result, the legislation I am introducing today includes specific language to guarantee FEHBP enrollees direct access to self-employed nurse anesthetists, without interfering with the practice of anesthesia care within surgical institutions.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, this legislation has been developed very carefully to expand freedom of choice and promote cost-effectiveness while protecting the quality of health care. It recognizes and respects the role of States in regulating health care standards and practices. It is the result of months of study and discussion. I encourage my colleagues' support for this important reform.

OIL PRICES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 14, 1986, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

OIL PRICES

The price of a barrel of crude oil, \$25 in December, recently dipped below \$10 for the first time in almost a decade. Oil so cheap is an unexpected windfall for consumers. But the same plunge that benefits consumers has battered the world's oil producers and threatens future economic disruptions.

Although oil prices have been dropping slowly since they peaked at \$35 in 1981, the current price collapse began when Saudi Arabia, which owns about 25% of the world's oil reserves, boosted its production last fall and flooded the market. Like the petroleum crises of the 1970s, which bashed industrial nations, the oil price drop is shifting economic power. The big losers are the world's oil-producers and banks with energy loans. The winners will be businesses and consumers in industrial nations, who will have more money to spend, and developing countries which will benefit from both lower fuel bills and increased economic activity in developed nations. The potential savings are colossal. Last year, the US spent \$155 billion on oil, at an average price of \$24 a barrel. At an average price of \$12 a barrel for 1986, US disposable would increase by \$69 billion this year, almost \$600 for each US wage earner.

The most immediate effect of the price plunge is in the cost of gasoline, heating oil and diesel fuel. The drop in heating oil prices was worth about \$1.5 billion to consumers. Lower prices for polyester, records and other items made from oil should appear soon. Eventually, there will be savings in the energy cost of most manufactured goods. For US auto-makers, the question is how lower oil prices will affect car-buying habits. Farmers, who use 2% of the energy consumed in the US, will save over \$1 billion on fuel, fertilizer and pesticide costs this year. Cheap oil has also eased global inflation, and should lead to lower interest rates. An economy boosted by cheap fuel could cut \$100 billion from the US budget deficit in the next 3 years, though lower oil prices will also reduce government tax revenues. Less costly oil imports should also cut the US trade deficit.

Lower oil prices also have drawbacks. Developing countries like Mexico and Nigeria whose economies depend heavily on oil profits are in severe financial distress, but no producer is immune. Saudi Arabia—still wealthy by any standard—has had its oil revenues drop from \$114 billion in 1981 to an estimated annual average of \$20 billion in April of this year. Other oil producers, from Egypt to Norway, have assorted problems. One worry is that the price war will increase tension in the Middle East, where oil revenues dropped from \$200 billion in 1980 to an estimated \$86 billion last year.

Growth in the U.S. from lower oil prices will be moderated by problems in the oil producing states. Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma account for 10% of U.S. personal income, and problems there can slow growth nationally. U.S. oil companies have cut billions of dollars from their budgets, temporarily offsetting increased consumer spending. Layoffs and bankruptcies plague the oil business and industries connected to it. The national jobless rate has stayed high, partly because of the slump in the oil industry. State and city treasuries suffer from the lost revenue from taxes on energy production.

The most immediate threat to the U.S. is financial. Mexico, which owes \$97 billion to foreign lenders, earns 70% of its foreign ex-

change from oil sales. A multi-billion dollar loss from the oil price plunge could make it nearly impossible for Mexico to meet its obligations. Nigeria, a \$17 billion debtor, earns almost all of its foreign exchange from oil sales. U.S. bankers also worry about \$60 billion in loans to domestic oil and gas companies, much of it to vulnerable companies. Bad energy loans have already forced the federal bailout of one major U.S. bank, and the surge of bankruptcies in the energy belt could cause other banks to collapse.

The chief long-term danger is that low prices will cause a sharp drop in U.S. production and a rise in consumption, increasing our reliance on imports and eventually leading to higher prices. U.S. companies have already shut down thousands of "stripper" wells, which individually produce 10 barrels or less a day but together supply almost 15% of total U.S. production. Once closed, these wells are nearly impossible to restart. Persian Gulf countries can pump oil much more cheaply than U.S. producers since most easily accessible U.S. oil is already gone. As U.S. companies cut their exploration and drilling budgets in response to low prices, their chances of finding more oil drop. Low oil prices are also hurting the development of alternative energy sources, like oil shale, tar sands, and solar power.

We should not assume that abundant oil and low prices will continue indefinitely, and we must take steps to avoid a repeat of the long gas lines and high prices of the 1970s. Our energy security requires us to decrease reliance on unreliable oil sources and to diversify our energy sources. With conservation in the 1970s, the U.S. cut oil imports in half. Much of what we import now comes from new sources like Mexico and Britain. New U.S. cars average about 26 mpg, nearly triple 1973 car mileage. Refrigerators are about 72% more efficient than they were in 1972. Many other conservation efforts have been adopted. Another protection against an oil shortage is the strategic petroleum reserve (SPR) started in 1975. By the end of May, the SPR will have oil to last about 100 days. If we want to avoid the disruptions of the recent past, we should continue to fill the SPR, increase production efficiency and conservation, and pursue alternative energy sources like solar power and clean-burning coal.

My feeling is that the increase in jobs and wealth from falling oil prices will outweigh any negative effects in the short-term. Even a brief era of low-cost oil gives us the chance to improve our prosperity without renewing inflation. Yet we must remember the tough lessons of the past and preserve our oil independence to guarantee our future economic health. The challenge for policymakers is to balance the short-term benefits of lower oil prices against the long-term losses from greater dependence on oil imports and market disruptions.

THE SOVIET HELSINKI GROUP— 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago this past Monday, the Soviet Helsinki Group was formed. Unfortunately, after 6 years it was disbanded because of Government pressure. Its spirit, however, remains intact. Anatoly

Shcharansky's visit to the United States reminds us of the continuing struggle for all Soviet Jews and prisoners of conscience.

As chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly's Civilian Affairs Committee, I am constantly reminded of Eastern bloc violations of the Helsinki accords, and of the struggle of men like Mr. Shcharansky to expose these violations. The committee publishes a journal entitled the bulletin that monitors the accords, reporting the violations to the West.

I am inserting in the RECORD three articles from the Washington Post and the New York Times on the Soviet Helsinki Group and on Mr. Shcharansky's visit. I urge my colleagues to take a moment to read them. In addition, I can make available copies of the bulletin to my colleagues if they are interested; just contact my office.

[From the Washington Post, May 14, 1986]

A MAN NAMED YURI ORLOV

Just 10 years ago a handful of Soviet citizens put into effect a simple and audacious idea. It was the day of détente, and the Soviet government had signed a package of commitments on security, trade and human rights—the Helsinki Accords. The accords represented a rare Kremlin acknowledgment that human rights inside a state are a central element of relations between states. They asserted, moreover, a "right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties." On this basis, a few souls undertook to keep the world informed of how the Kremlin was delivering on its pledge.

We know how the authorities reacted to the Moscow Helsinki Group. Forced to choose between respecting their international word and asserting their authority, they asserted their authority. By 1982 the group had been decimated by harassment, imprisonment and exile. So many had been arrested, one founder, Yelena Bonner, wife of Andrei Sakharov, said this week, that "finally, when it was the annual political prisoners' day, I had to spend it all by myself." Mrs. Bonner, who was allowed to interrupt internal exile for a few months' medical treatment in the United States, was observing the Moscow Group's 10th anniversary in the company of another founder, former prisoner Anatoly Shcharansky.

Repression provoked a debate that still goes on between those who believe Moscow has undercut any valid basis for perpetuating the Helsinki Accords and those who feel, as we do, that the accords at least allow an international spotlight to be kept on Soviet abuses. This in turn feeds into another debate over whether "quiet diplomacy" or direct pressure will better bring relief to the victims of arbitrary Soviet power. President Reagan, an erstwhile direct-pressure advocate who unhappily declined to receive Mrs. Bonner last month, found a satisfactory way to split the difference between the two approaches yesterday, receiving Mr. Shcharansky privately.

In fact, there is a time and place for both approaches, and both need to be taken in the case of Yuri Orlov. A physicist who fought for his country in World War II, he as much as anyone created the Moscow Helsinki Group. In 1978 he was sentenced to seven years in prison for defaming the state—by telling the truth about its human rights policies. His life in exile to which he was subsequently sentenced was detailed in The New Yorker magazine of April 7. He lives on a small pension in a rough shed—

rat-ridden until he acquired a cat—in a remote village near the Arctic Circle. Hooligans have beat him up, and he is miles from medical care and only sparingly allowed family contacts. This is the way a supposedly proud nation treats someone who asks it to obey its own laws and international commitments.

[From the New York Times, May 13, 1986]

MR. SHCHARANSKY'S MESSAGE

To meet Anatoly Shcharansky is to understand why Soviet prisons could not crack this crystal spirit, even in "punishment cells" four meters square. A principled democrat, skilled at chess and blessed with humor, he is a well-endowed survivor. But as President Reagan will learn first-hand today, what most buoyed this renowned prisoner was the clamor without.

"All the resources of a superpower," Mr. Shcharansky told a New York rally, "cannot isolate a man who hears the voice of freedom, a voice I heard from the very chamber of my soul."

Other Soviet Jews raised their voices the moment he was taken from a Moscow courtroom in 1978 to begin a 13-year sentence for demanding the freedoms promised in the Helsinki Final Act. Western groups devoted to the Helsinki promise took up the cry. And his wife, Avital, fanned the protest to let him feel the life-supporting clamor in his cell. The message is clear: agitation matters.

Even the most despised Soviet dissenters no longer vanish without a trace, as in Stalin's time, because all-out terror finally consumed the Communist Party itself. Some rudiments of law are needed to let a modern society function and, as they are codified, have produced their prisoners of conscience.

So Mr. Shcharansky urges the world to persist in its agitation and not to settle for the private diplomacy that was the proximate cause of his own swap for Soviet spies. He urges relentless protests on behalf of other dissidents and the mistreated members of religious and ethnic minorities who seek to leave the Soviet Union, notably Soviet Jews.

But the Soviet Government, which once paid for trade and détente by allowing 250,000 Jews to emigrate, insists it will not be moved by clamor. It will at best negotiate "humanitarian" cases in back rooms. After prevailing on President Reagan to mute his criticism at last year's Geneva summit, Moscow "rewarded" him with the reunification of a few divided families; a trip West for Yelena Bonner, another of the vociferous Helsinki watchers, and finally, Mr. Shcharansky's release.

What, then, is the most humane and effective response of free societies? Mr. Reagan has kept his word and invited the Russians to make good on their implied promise. He even avoided Miss Bonner when she called at the White House, hoping that this might yet end the cruel banishment of her husband, Andrei Sakharov.

No one doubts Mr. Reagan's view of the Soviet system and he can be trusted to judge how long he should wait to test this private diplomacy. But Mikhail Gorbachev cannot command the silence of Americans at large. Mr. Shcharansky testifies that he was kept alive by sustained, informed and voluble protest, that oblivion, not the K.G.B., is the most dreadful servant of tyranny. Let Mr. Reagan negotiate as he feels he must. Let the rest of us heed the prisoners of conscience and continue to cry out.

[From the New York Times, May 11, 1986]

10 YEARS LATER, THE LEGACY OF THE MOSCOW HELSINKI GROUP (By Jeri Laber)

It was 10 years ago tomorrow that several daring Soviet citizens got together and formed a group to monitor human rights in the Soviet Union. They knew they were courting disaster by challenging a state that tolerates no challenges, and in the decade since that day they have paid an enormous personal price for their activities. Nevertheless, even as their suffering continues, they have made a stunning contribution to the cause of freedom and peace within and between nations.

The 11 founding members of the Moscow Helsinki Group sought to profit from an ephemeral spirit of détente. They were heartened by the fact that the Soviet Government, after signing the Helsinki Final Act in Finland in August 1975, had published the full text of the agreement—with its explicit commitment to human rights—in Pravda and Izvestia. They saw in the Helsinki accords a guarantee of their right to speak out in defense of their beleaguered countrymen.

Yuri Orlov, the 51-year-old pipe-smoking physicist who became chairman of the group, had curly red hair, a freckled complexion and a youthful, energetic style. More idealist than ideologue, he envisaged a movement for human rights involving citizens in each of the 35 countries that had signed the Helsinki accords. He was arrested nine months after the group was founded and served seven years in a labor camp. One photograph, sent from the miserable hut where he is now living in Siberian exile, shows a transformed man—white-haired with a haggard, ravaged face, aged not by time but by the suffering that he has endured in a manmade hell of physical cruelty and broken dreams.

The Moscow Helsinki Group lasted little more than six years, until it was disbanded under pressure in September 1982. The 22 men and women who officially joined its ranks, some courageously signing up even as others were being arrested, have all been punished for the "crime" of defending the rights of others. Nine are now in the West. Twelve have been tried and sentenced for their activities, and seven of them are still in prison or in internal exile, along with some 30 other monitors from other Helsinki groups formed in the image of the Moscow Group. The Moscow Group included people whose names are known in the West—like Yelena Bonner, Aleksandr Ginzburg and Anatoly B. Shcharansky—but also others less known, like Tanya Osipova and her husband, Ivan Kovalyov, a couple now in their 30's who are spending their youth in labor camps, separated from each other and the world.

In its brief existence, the Moscow Helsinki Group published 195 well-documented reports on human rights abuses within the Soviet Union. And although it has been formally disbanded, its work continues today, as courageous men and women continue to send reports of human rights violations to the West. Working clandestinely and at great personal risk. The group's achievements also go beyond the actual work it produced.

The Moscow Helsinki monitors dramatized the Helsinki accords, giving them life through personal sacrifice. They thus effectively transformed the Helsinki agreement, which includes provisions about security

and economic cooperation, into a human rights document.

They launched a Helsinki movement that spread to other countries—to Czechoslovakia and Poland, where persecuted Helsinki groups persevere to this day, and to the West, where there are now Helsinki monitoring groups in some 10 countries.

They drew worldwide attention to the link between the promotion of peace and respect for human rights. As a result, Western governments came to see that a country's oppression of its own citizens is not an "internal matter" but one that directly affects international trust and understanding.

They helped make human rights an issue in East-West relations and a significant factor in United States foreign policy around the world.

Most important, the Helsinki monitors demonstrated that a basic desire for free expression and individual rights has not been stifled in the Soviet Union, even among a generation raised under totalitarianism. They endowed the human rights movement with moral dignity. By viewing "Helsinki" as a symbol of hope, they made it a force for freedom and for peace.

A CARDINAL UNDER FIRE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, a report in the May 12 issue of Time magazine describes the continuing clash between the Catholic Church under the leadership of Cardinal Obando y Bravo and the Communist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. I urge my colleagues to consider carefully the Sandinistas campaign of repression and abuse against the church and its disciples in Nicaragua.

A CARDINAL UNDER FIRE

(By William R. Doerner)

SANDINISTAS AND THE CHURCH ARE LOCKED IN A CLASH OF WILLS

Shortly before fleeing into exile in 1979, Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle erupted in fury over what he regarded as the complicity of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the Sandinista revolution. In particular, said Somoza, Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua should receive the new title of "Comandante Miguel." In fact, six years of increasingly harsh rule by the Marxist-oriented Sandinistas has brought Obando new prominence—and, indeed, notoriety. In 1985 Pope John Paul II elevated him to the College of Cardinals. He has emerged, in the eyes of Nicaragua's rulers, as their toughest critic. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, himself a suspended Catholic priest, recently charged that Obando is "the principal accomplice of aggression against our people."

That accusation was the strongest yet in a deepening test of wills between Nicaragua's left-wing government, which besides d'Escoto includes two other Catholic priests of Cabinet rank, and the country's mainline church, in which 85% of Nicaraguan citizens profess membership. In proclaiming a state of emergency that suspended most civil rights last October, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra cited as its principal cause the security threat posed by the U.S.-supported contra forces poised on Nicaragua's borders.

But many Nicaraguans believe that the directive was largely aimed at curbing the power of the church. Obando labeled the decree a "step toward totalitarianism."

That stung the Sandinista leadership. It was a prescient observation. One of the government's first steps was to move in on a new church-sponsored group called the Justice and Peace Commission, whose aim was to defend human rights. Marta Patricia Baltodano, a lawyer and longtime human rights activist who helped organize the commission, asserts that she learned of a Sandinista plan to discredit her by forcing an accuser to claim falsely that she had engaged in sexual relations with a priest. Baltodano fled to exile in Costa Rica last December. "We realize we were not going to be able to continue working," she says. "There was too much repression."

The crackdown was in part aimed at Obando. Broadcasts of his sermons, which were yanked from government television six years ago, were banned in January with the forced shutdown of Radio Católica, the church station. The Sandinista emergency decree prevents anyone from holding unauthorized outdoor public gatherings, the setting that the Cardinal frequently chose for celebrating Mass in his travels through the countryside.

It is not difficult to see why the Sandinistas are so anxious to keep a tight rein on Obando. At a May Day Mass last week, the Cardinal used his homily to defend the right to strike, which was among the guarantees suspended in October. He warned sternly that "Marxism does not have the solution for the working class." In the past Obando has attacked Nicaragua's unpopular universal military draft and urged young men to enter seminaries as a way of avoiding it. He has urged the government to negotiate with the contra rebels and declined to condemn the Reagan Administration's effort to provide the guerrillas with \$100 million in U.S. funding, a stand that prompted d'Escoto to label the Cardinal a traitor.

Obando has drawn sharp criticism, not only from radical priests in the government but also from their religious followers. A breakaway church faction, strongly influenced by Marxist-leaning "liberation theology," claims about 20 of Nicaragua's 327 priests and perhaps as many as 50,000 followers, including some members of Nicaragua's "base communities," mostly poor, urban religious groups without priests. The breakaways find the Cardinal's anti-Communism counterproductive and are put off by his insistence that the church, while obligated to take moral positions, must refrain from active political engagement. "The Catholic institution here is folkloric," says the Rev. Miguel Angel Casco, co-director of a progovernment religious think tank. "The revolution cannot make the new man without the church."

Rome has repeatedly placed its support behind Obando. But even without the Vatican's backing, it is doubtful that the Cardinal would turn to political activism. Born to Indian peasant parents in the south-central department of Chontales, he joined the Salesian order and became known as a priest to the poor, riding through rough country on horseback to visit impoverished backwoods villages. Though he has unquestionably gained stature in the course of his showdown with the Sandinistas, Obando remains a humble man, reluctant to venture far into the power game. "We, the bishops and the priests, shouldn't mix the church

with party positions," he said last week in an interview with Time. "It will divide the church. It is not our role."

In the increasingly tense political climate of Nicaragua, however, it is becoming more difficult to say what that role should be. Some Catholics urge the Cardinal to try harder to heal the Nicaraguan church's internal rift, which in turn might lessen tensions with the government. Others advise him to speak out against repression even more forcefully. Says Activist Exile Baltodano: "The government of Nicaragua is still sensitive to international pressure." Considering the irreconcilable forces at play, continued confrontation between Obando and the Sandinistas seems virtually inevitable.

U.S.S. "MISSOURI" RECOMMISSIONING ADDRESS: THE WORLD IN 1945

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday I had the pleasure of being a participant in the recommissioning ceremony of the U.S.S. *Missouri* in San Francisco, CA. At that time, this historic ship was put back into the active fleet and will be a major part of our naval sea power. Margaret Truman Daniel, the original sponsor of this ship at its christening in 1944, was present and made an excellent address. I include my remarks at the recommissioning ceremony herewith:

U.S.S. "MISSOURI" RECOMMISSIONING CEREMONY ADDRESS: THE WORLD IN 1945

Today we are gathered on the deck on this historic ship to participate in an important occasion—the recommissioning of the U.S.S. *MISSOURI*. This ship is named after a state that was settled by the westward moving pioneers of the early 1800's—a state that has never lost its pioneer spirit.

On September 2, 1945, the most destructive conflict in man's long history ended with a brief 23-minute ceremony that took place on board this ship—on these very decks. That was almost 41 years ago, half a world away. At the conclusion of those proceedings in Tokyo Bay, General Douglas MacArthur gave voice to the fervent hopes of all Americans, "Let us pray that peace be now restored to the world and that God's will preserve it always."

On that September morning, America stood supreme in the world. Not only had she been victorious in war but she was the only major power that had been spared the great destruction that comes with war. As a result, the United States stood as the world's only military and economic superpower.

The disaster that befell the Pacific Fleet on December 7th, 1941, not only marked the entry of the United States into the Second World War, but even more important, it signaled the coming of age of the American Republic on the world stage. On that bright Sunday morning events finally forced America to take upon herself the role of world leader. Since then she has played a very large role in the affairs of the world. After the surrender ceremony in Tokyo Bay she did not repeat the mistake made a generation earlier when the United States withdrew from center stage. America had learned the hard and tragic lessons: isola-

tionism did not guarantee peace; appeasement only encouraged dictators.

After the defeat of the Axis powers the United States initially placed its faith in the idea that a well-constructed global organization could and would ensure peace forever. The recent past had proved to many that America's reluctance to join the League of Nations after World War I had been a terrible mistake.

From the beginning, however, the United Nations included countries that did not cherish democratic values and that were not ready to forego the use of force in their own foreign policy. It soon became apparent that victory had not brought peace, but rather the specter of Soviet Communism threatening a prostrate Western Europe. The beginning of the Cold War foiled the cherished hopes of those who wanted to assure America's security and the peace of the world through the Charter of the United Nations.

Through the policy of containment the United States successfully resisted the Soviet threat to Europe. The doctrine that President Harry Truman proclaimed, soon to be associated with his name, provided military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. It was soon followed by the Marshall plan, which provided economic relief to our devastated European allies. Finally, the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949 committed the United States to the defense of Western Europe.

We had learned from our mistakes made after the First World War. We remained fully involved in the events of the world and firmly resisted Stalin's efforts to undermine European stability. Idealism tempered by a realistic appreciation of the forces at work in the world has enabled the United States to play a positive role in the post-war era.

THE WORLD IN 1986

The world in 1986 is filled with both peril and promise. Taking the long view of history we realize that this is nothing new. It is, however, more dangerous than the world of 1945. Ours is the nuclear age and the hazards are unprecedented and keenly felt. Thousands of nuclear weapons fill the arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. There is much unease in this country and especially in Europe about relying on these weapons of mass destruction to maintain the peace. Yet the paradox of the nuclear age is that Europe has experienced the longest period of peace in its history, partially because of the existence of such weaponry. Somehow, the old Roman maxim continues to apply in the nuclear age—if you want peace prepare for war. Weakness, not strength, encourages potential aggressors.

The postwar period has been an era of peace—albeit a hard and bitter one. We are involved in "a long twilight struggle" against those forces that seek to undermine and ultimately destroy our democratic order. This is especially true of the fight against terrorism. These are challenges that we will continue to face for years to come for which there are no easy alternatives or solutions. As Army Vietnam veteran Chad Colley told me, a man who had lost one arm and both legs, "there is nothing free about freedom."

APPRECIATION OF THE U.S. NAVY

The importance of the US Navy in this struggle cannot be underestimated. On the decks of this very ship during Navy Day ceremonies in October 1945 President Truman stated the enduring truth of the United States seapower: "Control of our sea

approaches and of the skies above them is still the key to our freedom and to our ability to help enforce the peace of the world."

The sea has always given man inexpensive transport and ease of communication over long distances. During the 19th century Britain's Royal Navy assured the survival and prosperity of that island nation. In the last quarter of the 20th century the US Navy fulfills that task not only for our country but for the entire community of Western nations.

You men, bluejackets and officers alike, will soon put to sea on board this magnificent ship. You more than most understand the sacrifices required to uphold the freedoms we cherish. Six month separations from loved ones, standing the mid-watch during the cold months of winter, and dangerous underway nighttime replenishments are but some of the inevitable experiences that await you. On the various deployments that you will soon make you will practice those skills that may be put to use in some distant corner of the globe.

Yours is a sober task but one to which you will bring professionalism, intelligence, and steadiness of purpose. This nation of ours has put a sacred trust in your care. Guard it well. Let me also add that this nation of ours is very fortunate to have men such as you. The sacrifices of sailors willing to go to sea and assume such heavy responsibilities are not well appreciated in our society. Even less appreciated are the sacrifices of Navy wives. To the wives and families of the men who go to the sea in ships let me also express a heartfelt thanks. Your support is crucial to the wellbeing of these men and to our country as a whole. I would not be wrong in saying that as a group sailors in this period of violent peace have the most demanding duty of the four services. At this very moment there are American warships sailing the seven seas. Far from home, day in and day out, the men on board those ships are helping to defend the freedoms of our Western civilization.

Your officers and men of the U.S.S. *Missouri* will do your duty much the way former generations of sailors did theirs on this same ship and its three namesakes. As you prepare to get under way and sail the seas to protect our freedoms, you will carry the pride of the people of the great state of Missouri, as well as the pride of all Americans.

AMERICAN FLAG PRESENTATION

As Missouri's only member of the House Armed Services Committee and an early supporter of the Navy's efforts to bring these modern warships back to active service, I take a special measure of satisfaction in today's proceedings.

On September the 17th 1928, at another ceremony similar to this one the town-fathers of my home town in Lexington, Missouri, dedicated a monument to the Pioneer Mothers of the West. A principal speaker on that occasion was a World War I Army veteran, Judge Harry S. Truman. At that ceremony, my father, a World War I Navy veteran who had served aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* of that era, gave a speech and presented an American flag to be flown on a flagpole beside that Pioneer Mother statue.

Today, this son of that World War I sailor, in the presence of the daughter of that World War I soldier, presents an American flag which has flown over the Capitol of the United States to the Captain of this ship.

Captain Kaiss, I take great pleasure in presenting to you this American flag for the

officers and men of the U.S.S. *Missouri*. With it go our hopes and prayers for all who sail on this great ship. (Flag presented to Captain Albert L. Kaiss, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Missouri*.)

PROBLEMS WITH THE ACID RAIN CONTROL BILL, H.R. 4567

HON. THOMAS A. LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, last week 4 days of hearings on H.R. 4567 were concluded. The following is a summary, which I commend to the attention of those who sponsored it or are considering cosponsorship, of the principal concerns about the bill:

SUMMARY OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ISSUES OF CONCERN REGARDING H.R. 4567 IDENTIFIED AT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) EMISSIONS ARE DOWN

On April 22, 1986, EPA published its "National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1984" on national progress "in cleaning up" major pollutants from 1975 to 1984. The report states that: "Ambient levels of SO₂, which can irritate the upper respiratory tract and cause lung damage, have decreased 36 percent." To our knowledge, all States, including those heavily hit by H.R. 4567, are in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

STATIONARY SOURCES—UTILITIES

Issue: No Targeting of Acid Deposition Area—H.R. 4567 is a nationwide SO₂ emission reduction bill. By 1997, it, together with other State actions under existing law, including some already taken, is expected to cause a substantial reduction (about 10 million tons) of SO₂ from 1980 levels. But H.R. 4567 will not assure reductions in the so-called "threatened" or "actual" acid deposition areas in the northeast, Canada or in Florida.

The most recent study by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences (March 1986) defines (for purpose of analysis of "spatial patterns and temporal trends") six specific geographical regions of Eastern North America "established as contiguous groups of states and provinces" that in the council's judgment "have experienced similar temporal SO₂ emissions over the past 50 years". Three are:

(Northeastern U.S.): Ct., De., Me., Md., Ma., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., Vt.
(Southeastern U.S.): Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Ms., N.C., S.C., Tn., Va., W.Va.
(Midwestern U.S.): Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., Oh.

(North central U.S.): Ia., Mn., Wi.
The result is that "trends in environmental indices appear to respond to trends in sulfur emission on a regional basis." In short, long-range transport is not "necessarily unimportant" (indeed, interregional transport near the boundaries of the regions "will be important"), but the regional aspects (i.e., local regional sources) are more important.

There are no provisions in H.R. 4567 aimed at recognizing these trends.

Issue: H.R. 4567 will cause Job Losses—In both phases of the bill, the emission rates will require a mixture of switching from high sulfur coal to low sulfur coal or scrubbers. The choice will be primarily in the

hands of the Governors. Coal State Governors may choose scrubbers over switching. But non-coal State Governors may not.

To the extent coal switching occurs, the bill will undoubtedly trigger early termination of existing long-term 20-30 years coal contracts, using "force majeure" clauses which are disruptive and result in job loss. Many such contracts expire nationally late in the next decade or later.

The United Mine Workers say that H.R. 4567 will result in displacement of about 130 million tons of annual coal production with the loss of 38,000 direct coal mining jobs. That loss will be on top of job losses already occurring in this industry. It will be harmful economically to communities and will have a ripple effect on small business. Because of the historical nature of coal mining, miners will not move from the East to the West or even to low sulfur mines in the same State (which, in the case of West Virginia and Kentucky, are already in trouble due to job losses).

Also, coal switching could result in increased coal exports from foreign countries, such as Columbia and South Africa which now supply coal to U.S. That means exporting jobs.

In a May 8, 1986 letter to the Subcommittee, the United Mine Workers President, Mr. Trumka said:

The UMWA completely rejects the notion that no one is harmed if coal production is displaced. Real harm will have been done to people who have productive jobs today. Even if you choose to ignore these people, however, and look only at the "net" effect, you still will find that coal miners will suffer. Using ICF's projections, we calculated the regional employment effects of H.R. 4567. The net effect would be the loss of 9,000-14,000 coal mining jobs.

Issue: Emission Rates of 2.0 and 1.2 lb. per million Btu—These rates may not be unreasonable, except that some States are hit hard under the 2.0 level while others escape until the 1.2 level. That is troublesome because later evidence could result in Congress (under the bill) cancelling the second level requirement. The States hit and not hit under the 2.0 level (using OTA's April 9, 1986 table) are:

States hit by 2.0 reduction rate

	Percent of total reduction
Alabama.....	16
Arkansas.....	9
Delaware.....	21
Georgia.....	33
Illinois.....	26
Indiana.....	44
Iowa.....	13
Kansas.....	10
Kentucky.....	45
Maryland.....	9
Massachusetts.....	16
Missouri.....	53
New Hampshire.....	33
New Mexico.....	7
New York.....	1
Ohio.....	43
Pennsylvania.....	20
South Carolina.....	3
Tennessee.....	45
Virginia.....	1
Washington.....	10
West Virginia.....	29
Wisconsin.....	36
Wyoming.....	27

STATES NOT HIT BY 2.0 REDUCTION RATE

Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Washington, D.C., Florida, Idaho, Lou-

isiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont.

The reductions for Ark., De., Ma., N. Mex., Va., and Wyo. probably will not result from the bill, according to OTA, but from other State actions taken before 1993.

Many States will be hit under both phases and utilities could be required to take action in both which adds to the cost.

If the program continues into phase II (i.e., the 1.2 level), the following States will, according to OTA, probably never be hit: Az., Ca., Co., Ct., D.C., Ia., La., Me., Nv., N.J., Ok., Or., R.I., Tx., Ut., and Wa.

Issue: Annual vs. Monthly Emission Rates—H.R. 4567 establishes emission rates on an average rather than an annual basis. That has the effect of ratcheting down the emission rates so that instead of voting for a 1.2 statutory level you are really voting for a 1.0 level. Further, a monthly rate does not provide for seasonal factors, emergencies, or scheduled and non-scheduled outages of nuclear or hydro facilities. Monthly averages may make "economic dispatch" of electricity (which is a common utility practice) difficult to follow.

Issue: Deadlines of January 1993 and January 1997 do not allow for Clean Coal Technology—Congress, the utilities, and the Administration have embarked on a Clean Coal Technologies program which could remove both SO₂ and NO_x. Fed believe that the program will yield benefits until the mid 1990's. Commercialization probably will not be available before 1993 and maybe not in time to meet the 1997 deadline. The bill ignores that program. The bill will divert utility money away from this program and possibly contribute to its delay or, even worse, demise.

Issue: Inadequate time to Prepare and Approve State Plans, No Public Participation Required at any Level—The bill requires all the States to submit plans to EPA to implement emission rates within 18 months after enactment. EPA then has six months to approve or disapprove all such plans. No guidance is provided to the States as to what are approvable plans. There is no public participation. The bill is silent on the process for approval.

Issue: Failure of States or EPA to Meet Plan Deadlines Triggers Costly Default—Under the bill, if a State fails to submit a plan on time (i.e., within 18 months after enactment), or if EPA fails to approve a plan on time (i.e., within 24 months after enactment),—and either possibility is very real—then the bill specifies a default provision. The default eliminates the Statewide bubble and requires "each fossil fuel fired electric utility steam generating unit in the State shall comply" with the monthly emissions rate specified as follows:

The reductions for Ark., De., Ma., N. Mex.,

Pollutant	Applicable date	Emission rate
Sulfur dioxide.....	Jan. 1, 1993.....	2.0
Sulfur dioxide.....	Jan. 1, 1997.....	1.2
Oxides of nitrogen.....	Jan. 1, 1997.....	.6

Issue: No Limitation on Rates of Residential, Industrial, or Commercial Customers—The bill does not limit rate increases for any class of rate-payers. The rate impact on industrial and commercial customers has not been established. Rates of more than 10 per-

cent are likely in many utility service areas for even residential customers.

Issue: A Technology To Control NO_x by 1997 Does Not Exist—EEI has raised valid questions for some pre-NSPS utility boilers whether the technology will be available in 1997 for utilities to meet on a Statewide bubble basis a 0.6 lb/MBtu average monthly emission limitation. These have not been witnesses to discuss this technology and its status. If default occurs, they could not do so on a unit-by-unit basis. Costs for NO_x controls have not been estimated.

Issue: Interest Subsidy Probably Not Workable and Inadequate in Any Event—The bill provides that fees be used to subsidize interest on debt for purchased and installed technology if residential rates increase over 10% due solely to installation and purchase of technology O&M costs cannot be considered or subsidized. The increase from debt alone will not result in utilities being eligible. Thus, the subsidy is illusory.

Issue: No Provision for Mid-Course Correction—The bill calls for EPA study by June 1993 of achievements under Phase I and allows six months for Congress to pass new law to specify that Phase II "not take effect." EPA and States have no authority to make corrections, as recommended by the States.

STATIONARY SOURCES—NON-UTILITY INDUSTRIES

Issue: Bill Expands Universe of Controls to Existing Industrial Boilers—H.R. 4567 requires new regulatory controls to a vast array of industries to limit by 1997 SO₂ emissions to a average monthly rate of 1.2 lbs/MBtu of heat input and NO_x at 0.6 lbs/MBtu of heat input. Can industry meet these limits? The hearing records leave serious doubts. Some types of industrial facilities facing these controls (some of which are found in every State) are:

Natural gas processing plants, Refineries, Chemical plants, Metal rolling and finishing plants, Glass making plants, Hazardous waste incinerators, Cement plants, Incinerators, Flour mills, Gas turbines, Paper making, Facilities producing ethanol from grain or methanol from biomass, Offshore oil and gas exploration and production facilities, Enhanced oil recovery steam generation facilities, Cokers, calciners and drying plants, Metal ore smelting, refining or processing plants, Thermal drying units for coal processing, Biomass industrial boilers.

Issue: Industrial Process Emission Requirement is Vague—The bill requires EPA to identify total statewide potential reductions of SO₂ and NO_x industrial process emissions that are "economically and technically achievable" by the end of 1996 and requires States to submit plans by 1994 to control those emissions. The bill provides no guidance to EPA. One witness asked "is this an affordability test." No one knows. The cost has not been estimated or the effect on competition from foreign sources.

STATIONARY SOURCES—SMELTERS

Issue: Bill Tightens Exceptions in Law for Smelters—H.R. 4567 tightens present Clean Air Act exceptions requiring smelters to be in compliance with emissions requirements by January 1988 or shutdown. There are at least two smelters in Arizona that would be affected. EPA issued a proposed decision last month on one and the State is considering the other. There were no witnesses from the affected industry regarding these provisions. We do not know their impact or need.

MOBILE SOURCES

Testimony shows that automotive emissions have been reduced by 96 percent for hydrocarbons (HC) and carbon monoxide (CO) and 76 percent for NO_x. Since 1981, there have been strict controls for automobiles. Present EPA regulations also control truck emissions. H.R. 4567 seeks to tighten even more mobile source standards by raising the price of vehicles.

Issue: Bill Imposes Part, But Not All, of California Standards on Passenger Cars—Under the Clean Air Act, California can impose a stricter standard for NO_x emissions from passenger cars of 0.7 grams per mile (gpm) beginning with model year 1989 which will reduce NO_x emissions by 0.3 million tons in 1997. The Federal NO_x standard is 1.0 gpm. Under this standard, NO_x emissions from passenger cars will be reduced by 0.5 million tons between 1995 and 1997. Chrysler and Ford testified that California has a higher CO standard of 0.7 gpm. (The Federal standard is 3.4 gpm.) Chrysler said: "Meeting 0.7 NO_x with the Federal 3.4 CO standard has never been done, and represents a difficult technical challenge, requiring both higher precious metal loadings and more expensive engine control systems. If 0.7 NO_x is really needed, serious consideration should be given to adopting the current California CO standard."

Issue: The Precious Metals in Rhodium and It Comes Solely From Russia and South Africa—One of the precious metals used in 3-way catalysts is rhodium. The only significant sources of this metal, which is a by-product of platinum, are Russia and South Africa. It is said that rhodium "reserves" (i.e., underground) is about 72 million troy ounces with 68 million troy oz. in South Africa. Technology to recycle the metal has not been developed. The U.S. auto industry accounts for 50% of the rhodium demand. European countries that do not have standards nearly as stringent as the U.S. standards are moving to tighten them and will be requiring rhodium. This will increase the price, which is already high (i.e.).

Issue: Bill Sets New Unattainable Heavy Duty Gas-Powered Truck Standard for Model Year 1988—H.R. 4567 adds to present standards a new 1.7 grams per break horsepower-hour (g/bhp-hr) for heavy-duty gasoline-powered trucks for model year 1988 which begins in September 1987. EPA's standard for these trucks is 6.0 g/bhp-hr for MY 1988 and 5.0 g/bhp-hr for MY 1991. The technology to achieve a more stringent standard does not exist. Indeed, on March 15, 1985, EPA, in discussing the 6.0 and 5.0 standards, said "most engines could not comply with a 4.0 g/bhp-hr standard" for MY 1990 "without incurring excessive costs and unreasonable fuel economy penalties." EPA noted that a 4.0 standard would force a 3-way catalyst for these trucks and said:

"The cost of adding three-way-catalyst systems to gasoline-fueled heavy-duty engines would dramatically alter this balance, with the possible effect of forcing at least some gasoline-fueled engines out of the heavy-duty market. Yet the additional reductions in NO_x emissions would be insignificant, and the gasoline-fueled engines sales lost would be gained by diesel models that would be permitted higher NO_x emission levels. Thus, the benefits of the NO_x reductions attributable to such control of gasoline-fueled engines, already slight, would tend to be eliminated. Therefore, EPA is promulgating common NO_x standards for both engine types."

EPA also objected to setting different NOx standards for gasoline-fueled and diesel-fueled heavy-duty engines, saying this is "not appropriate."

Issue: Bill Adopts Other EPA-Issued Standards With Changes—The bill purports to merely restate present EPA standards for trucks. But that is not the case. The bill differs from the EPA standards at a time when foreign and domestic manufacturers are certifying or getting ready to certify their vehicles. It will cause an entire new rulemaking, creating uncertainties for the industry. One must ask: "If the EPA regulations 'ain't broke,' why fix-em?" The witness for the Automobile Importers of America, Inc., said: "Added to the uncertainty associated with this bill are the proposed emission standards in S. 2203, which are virtually impossible to meet under any circumstances, but especially in the time frame provided in that bill. The double impact of H.R. 4567 and S. 2203 could lead to catastrophic consequences for vehicle manufacturers."

Issue: Bill Tells EPA to Issue Regulations on Stage II or On-Board Controls—EPA is currently examining the issue of the health effects of vapor emissions in refueling vehicles, including the issue of volatility of gasoline. It is a complex and difficult issue, as discussed by the General Accounting Office in a December 1985 report.

Despite the complexity, H.R. 4567 tells EPA to issue "nationwide" regulations six months after enactment requiring EPA to adopt a so-called "Stage II" refueling program at the gasoline pump or require on-board controls in "motor vehicles" manufactured in MY 1989. Either requirement may or may not be necessary and this provision ignores the numerous technical and safety issues, as well as the relation of volatility of gasoline. EPA has the authority to deal with the problem. It is doing it. EPA does not need this directive which has nothing to do with acid rain controls.

(Prepared by the Staff of Congressmen Luken and Madigan.)

AMERICAN SAMOA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL DELIVERS SPEECH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO

HON. FOFO I.F. SUNIA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. SUNIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD for my colleagues' review the speech that the Attorney General of American Samoa, the Honorable Leulumoega Su'esu'e Lutu, delivered at the University of San Diego on Monday, February 3, 1986, at a meeting of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. In his address, the Attorney General reviews the legal status and history of American Samoa and touches on two amendments to the U.S. Constitution that will, he believes, bring greater fairness to the people of American Samoa, the right to vote for electors of the President and Vice President and a vote on the floor of the House for its Member of Congress.

Herewith are Mr. Lutu's remarks:

SPEECH OF LEULUMOEGA SU'ESU'E LUTU

At the request of my Governor and Congressman, I have the distinct pleasure and high honor to represent the Government

and people of American Samoa, the only soil under United States sovereignty South of the Equator. Lying 4,150 miles southwest of San Francisco, my territory has an area of seventy-seven square miles. We have seven principal islands, of which six are inhabited, and have a population of 35,300. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, July 1984.

In February 1900 the United States received all rights and claims over the Eastern Islands of Samoa. Treaty of Berlin, 2nd December 1899, United States-Germany-United Kingdom, 31 Stat. 1878 (1900). In April 1900 the Chiefs of Tutuila and Aunu'u ceded to the United States their sovereignty of those Islands. In July 1904 the King of Manu'a did likewise for his islands. Ever since, American Samoa has been an unorganized, unincorporated territory of the United States. As it does not have an organic act, it is unorganized; as the corpus of the United States Constitution does not apply to American Samoa, it is unincorporated.

In American Samoa, as in all unorganized territories of the United States, Congress has the entire dominion and all sovereignty; it can exercise full legislative power, as it determines. *Simms v. Simms*, 175 U.S. 162, 168 (1899). Congress has the "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of American Samoa. U.S. Const. art. IV, Sec. 3, Cl. 2. For American Samoa, Congress wished to delegate some of its functions to the local legislature, the Fono, and to another branch of the United States Government, the executive. 48 U.S.C. Sec. 1661 (c) (1952 & Supp. 1985). Those functions now vest in these entities except as Congress may further limit. *Bimms v. United States*, 194 U.S. 486, 491 (1904); *Walker v. New Mexico & S.P.R. Co.*, 165 U.S. 593, 604 (1897).

The President has further delegated his authority from Congress. Until July 1951 the Secretary of the Navy administered American Samoa on behalf of the President. Since that date the Secretary of the Interior has done so. However, in December 1983 Congress returned to itself the power to amend or modify the revised Constitution of American Samoa of 1967. Act of 8th Dec. 1983, Pub. L. No. 98-213, Sec. 12, 97 Stat. 1462 (1983), 48 U.S.C. Sec. 1661 (a) (Supp. 1985).

Shortly after the United States first acquired sovereignty over American Samoa in 1900, the Supreme Court decided the landmark insular cases. In these cases, the Court recognized that the acquisition and government of outlying foreign territories involve unique sovereign powers and that the exercise of such powers must take into account "differences of race, habits, laws, and customs." *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244, 283 (1901). Although the insular cases have been subject to subsequent interpretation, the Supreme Court has continued to acknowledge that the Constitution cannot be rigidly applied in the case of unincorporated territories, such as American Samoa, which have "wholly dissimilar traditions and institutions from the continental United States." *Reid v. Court*, 354 U.S. 1, 13 (1957).

Consistent with the need to respect the traditions and institutions of unincorporated territories, the United States has undertaken to protect and preserve the native customs of American Samoa, including the land tenure system which is the cornerstone of Samoan culture. In the instruments through which it obtained sovereignty over American Samoa, the United States agreed to "respect and protect the individual rights

of all people * * * to their lands and other property. Cession of Tutuila and Aunu'u, April 17, 1900. The United States also promised "That the rights of the chiefs in each village and of all people concerning their property according to their custom shall be recognized." Cession of Manu'a Islands, July 14, 1904.

The responsibility for adapting U.S. constitutional principles to American Samoan society was initially vested in the Navy Department and was transferred to the Interior Department in 1951. Both departments have followed basic constitutional principles by fostering democratic self-government and by creating local governmental institutions which can apply constitutional requirements in harmony with local conditions.

In 1931, the naval governor of American Samoa promulgated a bill of rights, and similar rights were incorporated in the initial Constitution of American Samoa approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 1960. The current revised Constitution of American Samoa provides fundamental guarantees of freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition; as well as protection against unreasonable searches and seizures and against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The territorial constitution also prescribes the rights of an accused, limits the quartering of militia, bars involuntary servitude and imprisonment for debt, and prohibits bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or the impairment of contracts. Revised Constitution of American Samoa, art. I, sec. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13.

In addition, our Constitution provides for the preservation of traditional Samoan culture. It establishes an express policy of protecting native Samoans against alienation of their lands and destruction of the Samoan way of life and language. The constitution also authorizes the enactment of legislation to protect the lands, customs, culture, and traditional family organization of native Samoans. Id., art. I, sec. 3.

The constitution vests the power to make laws in the territorial legislature, which was first established by the naval administration in 1948. The legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, reflects a balance between representative democracy and traditional Samoan culture. Members of the lower House are chosen by popular election, and Members of the Senate are selected in accordance with Samoan custom. Id., art. III, sec. 4.

Constitutional democracy in American Samoa was further strengthened in 1978 by an amendment to provide for a popularly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Historically, these officials were appointed by the Navy and Interior Departments. The amendment providing for popular election was adopted in response to a referendum in which the voters of American Samoa expressed a desire to elect their Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

In the judicial field, the High Court of American Samoa has a long tradition of independence and integrity. The Court is highly respected by the people of American Samoa as a guarantor of their rights and as a protector of their heritage. In addition to its responsibility to hear normal civil and criminal matters, the High Court has jurisdiction over the most sensitive and important issues in Samoan custom—the resolution of disputes regarding chiefly titles and rights in native lands.

The High Court is particularly well suited to apply the U.S. Constitution in a manner which takes into account local conditions. The Court consists of a chief justice and associate justices appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. In addition to the full-time justices, the Secretary frequently designates Federal and State court judges as acting associate justices of the High Court. The Court also includes associate judges, who are appointed by the Governor and are typically chosen from the ranks of the senior traditional Samoan Chiefs. These associate judges help the Court understand local conditions and customs.

The High Court regularly hears cases involving interpretation and application of the U.S. Constitution. A leading example is the case of *Craddock v. Territorial Registrar*, No. 61-78 (H.C.L.T. 1979); No. 10-79 (H.C.A.D. 1980), where the High Court considered the constitutionality of the statutory restrictions on alienation of native Samoan land. Consistent with prior decisions of the High Court, the Court held that the Federal constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection extend to American Samoa. After considering the history and purpose of the native land system and the strong governmental interest in preserving Samoan culture, the Court concluded that the restrictions on alienation are reasonable and necessary safeguards which do not violate the due process and equal protection clauses of the Constitution.

The leading Federal court case applying the U.S. Constitution in American Samoa is *King v. Andrus*, 452 F. Supp. 11 (D.D.C. 1977) where the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia held that the right to jury trial applies to criminal prosecutions in the territory. This constitutional decision was reached after an extensive trial in which local conditions were examined in depth. In the *King* case, the Court of Appeals emphasized the need for a thorough trial of the constitutional issue:

"The importance of the constitutional right at stake makes it essential that a decision in this case rest on a solid understanding of the present legal and cultural development of American Samoa. That understanding cannot be based on unsubstantiated opinion; it must be based on facts." *King v. Morton*, 520 F. 2d 1140, 1147 (D.C. Cir. 1975).

The *King* case establishes that the U.S. district courts have original jurisdiction to resolve genuine Federal constitutional issues arising in American Samoa. In view of the need to consider the relevant facts in depth, the American Samoa Government believes that Federal judicial consideration of such issues should be through the existing trial-level jurisdiction invoked in *King*. We do not support the creation of Federal appellate jurisdiction to review decisions of our courts. Unlike the careful trial in the *King* case, Federal appellate review would require the Federal courts to assess local conditions on the basis of a cold legal record.

Furthermore, the American Samoa Government supports legislation to establish exclusive venue for Federal actions arising out of American Samoa in the U.S. District Court for Hawaii. Proposed legislation to establish such exclusive venue has been approved by Judge Anthony M. Kennedy, who is chairman of the Pacific Territories Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States. The proposed legislation would help assure that local conditions and traditions in American Samoa are under-

stood and honored by the Federal courts. The District Court for Hawaii is familiar with the legal and cultural traditions of the Pacific Islands, and some Federal judges from Hawaii have gained direct experience in American Samoa by serving as temporary justices of our High Court.

In most instances, however, the U.S. Constitution can and should be interpreted and applied by our local courts, which have the greatest familiarity with local conditions. This local judicial responsibility is consistent with the historical Federal policy of developing territorial institutions which are capable of providing democratic government and protecting constitutional rights. If the institutions of our territorial government are to continue gaining strength and viability, they must be allowed to function without unnecessary outside intrusion.

Secretary of the Interior Hodel has eloquently expressed the basic policy of non-interference with out government in rejecting the request by a disappointed litigant for secretarial intervention in a decision by the High Court.

As the Secretary stated:

"When it accepted the deeds of cession and gained sovereignty over the islands of American Samoa, the United States agreed to promote peace and welfare, to establish a good and sound government, and to preserve the rights and property of the people. To this end, the United States has maintained a policy of fostering greater self government and self-sufficiency without disturbing the traditional Samoan cultural values. This requires a measure of confidence in the government and governmental acts, including actions of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the American Samoa Government." Letter to Wilford W. Kirton, Esq., June 7, 1985.

These constitutional issues now concern the peoples of the territories. First, the right to vote for the electors of the President and Vice President is supposed to be guaranteed for all Americans. Yet all Americans are not allowed to vote for them. By virtue of where under The United States flag they choose to reside, some Americans have been disenfranchised. That is why in the Congress my Congressman and 187 other Members of Congress have sponsored House Joint Resolution 23 to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution to provide that American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas and the Virgin Islands should appoint electors of the President and Vice President the four territories would have three electors. They would apportion the three votes according to that percentage which each territory's population would bear to the total population of all four territories. This would be the same type of legislation as the 23rd amendment to the United States Constitution, which gave three electors of the President and Vice President to the District of Columbia and which went into effect in 1961 for every Presidential election beginning in 1964.

This is a fair and necessary amendment. Under our laws no American should be penalized because of where on American soil he or she chooses to live. Please inquire of the Member of Congress from the district in which you are registered to vote as to whether he or she supports House Joint Resolution 23.

Second, under the American Samoa Constitution the Fono and Governor have the authority to conduct all day-to-day affairs of the Territory. While the Department of

the Interior maintains offices in American Samoa, it does not interfere in the administration of the islands. As the present Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Donald Paul Hodel, wrote this past June, "when it accepted the * * * cession and gained sovereignty over the islands of American Samoa, the United States agreed * * * to preserve the rights and property of the people. To this end, the United States has maintained a policy of fostering greater self-government and self-sufficiency without disturbing the traditional Samoan cultural values." So, while Congress has granted the Secretary of the Interior broad powers in connection with his administration of American Samoa, it has been the policy of the United States not to interfere in the governance of American Samoa, particularly where it would implicate FA'A Samoa, the Samoan way of life. I respectfully urge that the United States Government maintain this protection of American Samoan traditions and culture.

Third, as you know, the Members of Congress from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have nearly all the privileges that other members enjoy. These five members may vote in House committees, propose legislation on the floor of the House, chair House committees, sponsor and cosponsor all bills and resolutions, conduct party business on the floor of the House and even call for a vote of the other 435 members on a bill or resolution, but they do not have the right, except in party caucus, to vote on the floor of the House. The citizens and nationals of the United States domiciled in its territories earnestly hope that, as the national approaches the 100th Congress, leading jurists, attorneys, legislators and scholars will advocate full voting rights for all.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a recent editorial from the Los Angeles Times concerning the Armenian genocide resolution:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 30, 1986]

ANGUISH AND POLICY

The anguish of Armenians regarding the violence that beset their people of World War I is widely shared, remembered by all civilized people as an awful example of the breakdown of law and order. So the indignation expressed so emotionally by Gov. George Deukmejian, the son of Armenian immigrants, on the anniversary of those events, is understandable and heard with widespread sympathy.

But his call, and the call of many within the Armenian community, to support congressional action to designate April 24 as Martyrs Day, commemorating what they regard as the "genocide" of the Armenians, does not enjoy universal support for good reason.

Those seeking that designation see it as part of a campaign to force the government of modern-day Turkey to acknowledge what the governor calls the "historical truth." That is not fair. Whatever happened in Anatolia in those atrocity-filled years came

under the Ottoman Empire and before the revolution of Atatürk created the modern state of Turkey. Furthermore, there remains a debate among scholars as to the circumstances of the atrocities committed against Armenians, but not only against Armenians, as Ottomans warred with invading Russia. Some clarity may come from the indications that long secret archives in Istanbul may be opened to scholars.

The pressure for a congressional resolution has also been resisted because so many calling for it, including the governor, have not matched the fervor of their denunciation of the Turks with a denunciation of the Armenian terrorism that still, 70 years after those dreadful events, preys on Turkish nationals, including diplomats faithfully carrying out their responsibilities.

Turkey is a strategically important member of the Atlantic Alliance. It is slowly returning to full democracy. It is maddeningly stubborn on some issues, including its indefensible occupation of almost half of Cyprus and its sometimes bellicose actions toward Greece in the Aegean. But neither those actions nor the outrages of the Ottoman past can justify congressional action that is but a thinly veiled attack on a faithful and effective ally.

This editorial shocked not only the Armenian community, but many others as well. Many Armenians in southern California as well as throughout the whole country rallied behind the cause. The Times was inundated with letters, including mine, which expressed the anger of Armenians and others for the position which the Times had chosen. The following is the text of my letter as it appeared in the Times:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 8, 1986]

ANGUISH AND POLICY OVER MARTYRS DAY RESOLUTION

I am writing in response to your editorial (April 30): "Anguish and Policy," concerning the Armenian genocide resolution. As the author of the resolution and one of its strongest proponents in Congress, I feel compelled to clarify the record and clear up the misconceptions that the editorial further perpetuates.

Perhaps the greatest misconception is that the purpose of our efforts to get this resolution passed is to denigrate Turkey. Your editorial states that "those seeking designation [of Martyrs Day] see it as a part of a campaign to force the government of modern-day Turkey to acknowledge what [Gov. George Deukmejian] calls the 'historical truth'" and that the "resolution is a thinly veiled attack on a faithful and effective ally."

This resolution does not force Turkey to do anything nor does it accuse Turkey. Rather it is a simple commemorative resolution, which observes April 24 and commemorates the killing of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire from 1915-1923.

To truly understand the efforts by the Armenian community to get this resolution passed, one needs to understand why the resolution was introduced in 1983. In August 1982, the State Department published in its monthly Bulletin an article regarding terrorism. The article made reference to the Armenian genocide and included a footnote, which stated that the facts surrounding the genocide were ambiguous. Needless to say, the Armenian community found this to be an affront, if not an insult.

How was it that up until this time there had never been any questions as to what

was U.S. policy on the Armenian genocide? Presidents, Congress and the United Nations have readily acknowledged and confirmed the genocide. Congress chartered the Near East Relief organization, which contributed about \$113 million to aid the Armenian genocide survivors from 1915 to 1930. Both the House and the Senate have had resolutions confirming the genocide as well. In 1920, Senate Resolution 359 stated that "the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered."

Some 55 years later, the House passed Resolution 148, which observed April 24 of that year as a day of remembrance for all the victims of genocide, "especially those of Armenian ancestry who succumbed to the genocide perpetrated in 1915. . . ." And in 1979, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights issued a report that mentioned "passing to the modern era, one may note the existence of relatively full documentation dealing with the massacres of Armenians."

The genocide is an important chapter in the history of the Armenian people. It was an era when the Armenian people were almost destroyed. Today in the Los Angeles area, and throughout the United States and the world, people of Armenian descent have contributed greatly to their communities. I feel that it is only appropriate that we seek to commemorate this tragedy, not only for Armenians, but for mankind.

TONY COELHO,
Member of Congress.

Cowardice is the word I use to describe the past and present Turkish government for not admitting their most heinous crime of the 20th-Century: the Armenian Genocide.

Ignorant is the word I used to describe the editorial writer responsible for writing the slanderous "Anguish and Policy" editorial.

GAYANE MARKARIAN,
La Canada.

In your editorial you wrote "neither the actions nor the outrages of the Ottoman past can justify congressional action." Justify the atrocities? I myself experienced the cruelty during my teen years.

I am now 82 years old. I have lived and felt on my own skin the kind of pain many people suffered. I witnessed many girls my own age sexually abused, raped, then thrown to their death.

I owe my life to the American missionaries who kept me and many like myself alive. They gave us food and comfort and the only thing they wanted in return was a smile. Your blood is no match compared to those beautiful people.

Is it so much to ask for the Turkish government to admit with dignity and in a civilized manner the Ottoman Empire's wrongdoing? This in itself would satisfy the majority of the Armenian people.

There is no doubt, if you would permit me in saying, in your mind as well as theirs that the genocide actually happened, as it did to 6 million Jewish people. In my opinion, admittance brings respect and follows with forgiveness. It would truly open new avenues such as friendship.

YERAKSI ARAKELIAN,
Los Angeles.

Your editorial does a grave disservice, not only to the American-Armenian community,

but to all peoples who have been victims of genocide.

You argue that it is "not fair" to call upon the government of modern-day Turkey to acknowledge the historical truth of the Armenian genocide. You state that "whatever happened" came under the Ottoman Empire and before the creation of the modern state of Turkey. Would you also argue that, because the extermination of over 6 million Jews took place under Hitler's Germany, the modern state of Germany should not recognize the Holocaust?

You also cite, inaccurately, a failure on the part of those calling for a congressional resolution recognizing the genocide to denounce what you editorially refer to as "Armenian terrorism" that "preys on Turkish nationals, including diplomats." Any human life is precious but there can be no comparison between a few isolated individual criminal acts and the premeditated and purposeful government-supervised extermination of 1.5 million people over a period of several years.

Members of the American-Armenian community have publicly denounced terrorism against Turkish nationals. Those persons include Gov. George Deukmejian, Justice Armand Arabian and myself.

ROBERT H. PHILIBOSIAN,
Los Angeles.

Thank you for Ellen Goodman's column. She rightly describes the current discussion of our attack on Libya as "a debate about inaction and wrong action."

As I witnessed on TV the technological efficiency with which the bombs, guided by lasers, did their work, a quote from Alexander Woollcott came to mind: "The worst sin of all is to do well that which shouldn't be done at all."

VANCE GEIER,
Los Angeles.

On May 8, the Times printed a retraction and acknowledged it was wrong for the paper to have expressed opposition to the resolution. The following is the text of the retraction:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 8, 1986]

ARMENIAN ANGUISH

A Times editorial, "Anguish and Policy," published April 30, drew a sharp response from Armenian-Americans, and from others. The letters on this page reflected the range of that response. We wish to make two points.

First, we did not intend our words to imply that we do not believe the well-established fact that hundreds of thousands of Armenians, perhaps as many as a million and a half, perished at the time of the First World War. The Armenians call this genocide. It is the somber privilege of the victims to name it what they will.

Second, we have come to believe, after looking more closely, that we were wrong to oppose, as an unfair insult to Turkey, an ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a Congressional Resolution that proclaims April 25 as a "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man" in honor of the victims of the Armenian genocide. The amended resolution makes it clear it was the old Ottoman Turkey, not modern Turkey, that bore responsibility. To put the Congress of the United States on record as deploring a human calamity still remembered with anguish is to strengthen the hand of that great majority in the Armenian community who seek redress through the legal process, not terror. To

deny a cry for recognition that something dreadful happened in Armenia during a dreadful war is to embitter the agony of its memory.

The Armenians can declare a victory in their struggle to get the genocide recognized by having the Times print a retraction. However, it is unfortunate that the Reagan administration and some of my colleagues in the House and Senate are not as easily convinced that the Armenian genocide is, indeed, a historical fact.

H.R. 4820

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce H.R. 4820 the Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1986. Joining me as cosponsors of this bipartisan legislation are Congressmen BROYHILL, WYDEN, ECKART of Ohio, BILEY, SIKORSKI, OXLEY, LUKEN, ECKERT of New York, BRYANT, and WHITTAKER.

The bill contains several measures urgently needed to correct abuses identified in 5 days of public hearings and during a 1½ year investigation by the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. The legislation will protect consumers from the obvious health and safety threats posed by substandard, impotent, adulterated, and counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Manufacturers will benefit from provisions that will eliminate a serious source of fraud and lost sales currently resulting from the reimportation of brand name drugs. And wholesalers and retailers can compete in a marketplace free from unfair competition in the form of below wholesale priced drugs diverted from health care institutions or charities. The only people who will oppose this bill are the fast buck artists and shady dealers who now profit enormously from these various nefarious practices.

In the last 2 years, the pharmaceutical industry has been stunned by revelations of corrupt practices and counterfeiting. A joint State-Federal investigation in Atlanta, GA, has obtained more than 50 guilty pleas from doctors, pharmacists, wholesalers, salespeople, and executives in 12 States for a variety of abuses involving prescription medications. The investigation continues and more guilty pleas or indictments will probably result. Similar investigations are under way in Ohio, where the State board of pharmacy has issued nearly 100 citations, and Missouri, where the Federal Bureau of Investigation has executed three search warrants. Three examples of American brand name products being counterfeited or placed in counterfeit packaging with false markings have also been documented.

In all cases, these counterfeit, adulterated subpotent, or expired medications are intended for sale to unsuspecting consumers. Undercover FBI agents bought such goods in many locations in conjunction with the Atlanta investigation. It is not possible exactly to quantify the volume or value of prescription drugs whose quality is suspect. It is clear that the problem is significant in size and national

in scope. The FBI seized \$620,000 worth of diverted drugs in the Atlanta investigation. According to the U.S. attorney, drugs of questionable effectiveness were discovered for sale to consumers in literally every city, town, and village investigated. This bill will go a long way toward halting such practices.

The legislation contains several significant elements. Section 3 would prohibit the reimportation of American-produced pharmaceuticals, except by the manufacturer or for emergency purposes. Section 4 prohibits the selling or trading of drug samples, as well as restricts the resale of pharmaceuticals by health care institutions or charities. All have been major sources of diverted pharmaceuticals. Section 5 prohibits manufacturers' sales representatives from directly providing samples to physicians. Rather, the physician must sign a request form, after which samples will be sent directly to the doctor by common carrier. The manufacturer must obtain a receipt and maintain distribution records, which are available to State and Federal authorities. This proposal will allow the continued use of samples by doctors, but will provide the control and accountability that is lacking under the present system. Section 6 will require wholesalers to disclose from whom and where they purchased drugs. This section will also allow the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to establish minimum standards for drug wholesalers engaging in interstate commerce where State licensing requirements do not exist. Section 7 provides criminal penalties for violations of the act. Willful violations of the provisions relating to drug samples and reimportations could result in up to 10 years in jail and a fine of up to \$100,000. Willful violations of the other sections could result in up to 3 years in jail and a fine of up to \$10,000, as provided in the current statute.

I attach the text of the bill.

H.R. 4820

A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ban the reimportation of drugs produced in the United States, to place restrictions on drug samples, to ban certain resales of drugs purchased by hospitals and other health care facilities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND REFERENCE.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1986".

(b) **REFERENCE.**—Whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) American consumers cannot purchase prescription drugs with the certainty that the products are safe and effective;

(2) the integrity of the distribution system for prescription drugs is insufficient to prevent the introduction and eventual retail sale of substandard, ineffective, or even counterfeit drugs;

(3) the existence and operation of a wholesale submarket, commonly known as the

"diversion market", prevents effective control over or even routine knowledge of the true sources of merchandise in a significant number of cases;

(4) increasing amount of drugs are being reimported to the United States as American goods returned. These imports are a health and safety risk to American consumers because they may have become subpotent or adulterated during foreign handling and shipping;

(5) the ready market for prescription drug imports has been the catalyst for a continuing series of frauds against American manufacturers and has provided the cover for the importation of foreign counterfeit drugs;

(6) the existing system of providing samples of drugs to physicians through manufacturer's sales representatives has been abused for decades and has resulted in the sale to consumers of misbranded, expired, and adulterated pharmaceuticals;

(7) the bulk resale of below wholesale priced prescription drugs by health care institutions, for ultimate sale at retail, helps fuel the diversion market and is an unfair form of competition to wholesalers and retailers that must pay otherwise prevailing market prices; and

(8) the effect of these several practices and conditions is to create an unacceptable risk that counterfeit, adulterated, misbranded, subpotent, or expired drugs will be sold to American consumers.

SEC. 3. REIMPORTATION.

Section 801 (21 U.S.C. 381) is amended by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e) and by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

"(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no drug subject to section 503(b) which is manufactured in a State and exported may be imported into the United States unless the drug is imported by the person who manufactured the drug.

"(2) The Secretary may authorize the importation of a drug the importation of which is prohibited by paragraph (1) if the drug is required for emergency medical care."

SEC. 4. SALES RESTRICTIONS.

Section 503 (21 U.S.C. 353) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) No person may willfully sell or trade or offer to sell or trade any sample of a drug subject to subsection (b). For purposes of this paragraph and subsection (d), the term 'sample' means a drug which is not intended to be sold and is intended to promote the sale of the drug.

"(2) No person may—

"(A) sell, purchase, or trade, or

"(B) offer to sell, purchase, or trade,

in bulk any drug subject to subsection (b) purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care facility or any other establishment exempt from registration as a pharmacy licensed under State law for the use of the hospital, facility, or establishment, except that a hospital or other health care facility which is a member of a group purchasing organization may purchase or otherwise secure such a drug for its own use from other hospitals or facilities which are members of such organization.

"(3) No person may willfully sell or trade or offer to sell or trade any drug which is subject to subsection (b) and which was donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, except that such an organization may

sell or trade any such drug to an affiliate of the organization."

SEC. 5. DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES.

Section 503 (as amended by section 4 of this Act) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no sales representative, employee, or agent of a drug manufacturer may distribute any sample of a drug subject to subsection (b) which is manufactured by such manufacturer. This subsection does not prohibit the distribution of a drug in connection with its investigational use under regulations promulgated under section 505(i).

"(2) The manufacturer of a drug subject to subsection (b) may, in accordance with this paragraph, distribute samples of such drug to practitioners licensed to prescribe such drugs. Such distribution of samples shall be made by mail or common carrier and shall be made in response to a written request for samples made on a form approved by the Secretary. Practitioners receiving samples distributed under this paragraph shall provide the manufacturer making the distribution a receipt for the samples received. Each drug manufacturer which makes distributions under this paragraph shall maintain the receipts received for samples distributed and maintain a record of distributions which identifies the drugs distributed and the practitioners receiving the drug. Receipts and records required to be maintained by a drug manufacturer shall be made available to Federal and State officials engaged in the regulation of drugs and in the enforcement of law applicable to drugs.

SEC. 6. WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS.

Section 503 (as amended by section 5 of this Act) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e)(1) Each person who is engaged in the wholesale distribution of drugs subject to subsection (b) shall provide to each purchaser of such drugs a statement identifying—

"(A) the manufacturer of the drug, and
 "(B) each sale of the drug (including the date of the sale) before the sale to such purchaser.

"(2)(A) No person may sell at wholesale and in interstate commerce drugs subject to subsection (b) in a State which does not require such persons to be licensed in accordance with standards prescribed under subparagraph (B).

"(B) The Secretary shall issue regulations establishing minimum standards, terms, and conditions for the licensing of persons to make sales at wholesale and in interstate commerce of drugs subject to subsection (b). Such standards shall prescribe requirements for the storage and handling of such drugs and for the establishment and maintenance of records of the sales of such drugs."

SEC. 7. PENALTIES.

(a) PROHIBITED ACTS.—Section 301 (21 U.S.C. 331) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(t) The importation of a drug in violation of section 801(d)(1), the sale, purchase, or trade of a drug in violation of section 503(c), the distribution of a drug sample in violation of section 503(d), and the failure to comply with the requirements of section 503(e)."

(b) PENALTIES.—Section 303 (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)",
 (2) by redesignating subsection (b) as paragraph (2) and by striking out "subsection (a)" in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (1)", and

"(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), any person who violates section 301(t) because of an importation of a drug in violation of section 801(d)(1) or because of a sale, purchase, or trade of a drug in violation of section 503(c) shall be imprisoned for 10 years and fined not more than \$100,000."

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) WHOLESALE LICENSES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate the regulations required by section 503(e)(2)(B) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (as added by section 5 of this Act) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Section 503(e)(2)(A) of such Act shall take effect upon the expiration of 2 years after the date such regulations are promulgated and take effect.

POLICE MEMORIAL DAY AND NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT AWARD DAY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, by an act of Congress, tomorrow—May 15—will be "Police Memorial Day." In addition, this whole week has been designated "National Police Week." Ceremonies are being held throughout the Nation to remember and honor those slain in the past year and the years before.

This is a time to commemorate all the law enforcement officers who have given their lives to protect their fellow citizens. It is also a time to express our appreciation for the police, who day after day put themselves on the line to keep the peace. The police protect our lives, patrol our neighborhoods, safeguard our homes, and help our families and children. They are our Nation's finest—men and women willing to give themselves for the public good. Our Nation is deeply indebted to them.

In my district, the Newark Police Department today will be holding its annual award day ceremonies in conjunction with this commemorative period. Under the leadership of Police Director Charles Knox, the Newark Police Department has served our community with unmatched dedication and professionalism. During today's ceremonies, the department will bestow its official commendations for meritorious services to all police officers who earned these awards while performing their duties during the past year. The department will also give special recognition to all those citizens who have served their community by assisting law enforcement.

I would like to take this opportunity to honor all the police officers in my district. Daily, they perform with great honor, courage and spirit in what are often very difficult circumstances. They are true guardians of the public safety.

Since 1960, 2,100 law enforcement officers have been killed in the United States in the

line of duty. In recent years, one police officer is killed every 3 days. Each police casualty is one too many. Each is a great loss to our Nation.

Police work is one of the most difficult of occupations. Every day police officers face the underside of American life—incidents so gruesome and dangerous that the rest of us would rather avoid them. In their pursuit of public safety, their daily regimen will often consist of criminals, drug addicts, gangsters, thefts, and tragedies. The satisfaction they feel for taking a criminal off the streets, or helping their community create a crime watch program, is frequently overwhelmed by the urgency of solving the next case on the blotter.

It is for this reason that we in Congress have a special responsibility to ensure that our police officers are given the greatest amount of protection possible. This means passing laws that are tough on crime and criminals. It means addressing problems—such as drugs or poverty—that are often at the source of criminal behavior. It means providing enough funding and resources for effective law enforcement programs and prosecution. It means helping to unclog the courts and prisons. And it means giving the proper assistance to crime witnesses and victims—as well as to the families of slain police officers.

I take this occasion to pay tribute to the 61 law enforcement officers killed in New Jersey since 1960. These men and women are heroes in the cause of justice.

Their names follow:

Trooper Arthur J. Abageale, New Jersey State Police. Patrolman Donald Alshire, Mt. Holly. Patrolman Charles D. Bernoskie, Rahway. Patrolman William Birch, Ft. Lee. Sergeant Donald Bourne, Trenton. Patrolman Casper J. Buosocore, Jr., Jersey City. K-9 Officer John Burke, Atlantic City. Officer Raymond T. Bustard, Montclair. Patrolman William Cady, South Plainfield. Trooper William Carroll, New Brunswick. Patrolman John Clower, Trenton. Officer Richard H. Conklin, South Plainfield. Sergeant William Connelly, East Orange. Sergeant John F. Crowley, Englewood. Chief Philip De Santis, Woodbine. Trooper Joseph Difriso, New Jersey State Police. Patrolman Daniel Du Ross, Atlantic City. Officer Peter Egnor, Atlantic City.

Corrections Officer Dean Evans, Borden-town. Trooper Werner Fuerster, New Jersey State Police. Officer Anthony Garaffa, Irvington. Patrolman John Gottfried, Newark. Patrolman Clayton G. Graham, Atlantic City. Officer Daniel Greer, Nassau County. Detective Nicholas Guirado, Union City. Patrolman Joseph Hagle, Newark. Corrections Officer Donald Hiles, Leesburg. Officer Henry John Koeble, Jr., Gords. Trooper Philip J. Lamomaco, Belvidere. Officer Anthony Lordi, Hillside. Trooper Anthony Lukis, Jr., New Jersey State Police. Officer Michael McEllen, Paramus. Detective Albert McLea, New Jersey State Police.

State Trooper Carlos Negros, West Trenton. Lieutenant Lester A. Pagano, Wharton. Correction Officer George Parkowski, Elizabeth. Lieutenant Herman Peccarelli, Orange. Officer William J. Perry, Roselle Park. Patrolman Joseph Peters, North Bergen. Patrolman Joseph Pocchio, Essex County. Patrolwoman Abigail Powlett, Plainfield. Patrolman Frederick W. Reihardt, Montclair. Secret Service Agent Donald Robinson, Newark. Sheriff Joseph J.

Rybka, Jr., Rutherford. Sergeant Alfred T. Sellick, Montclair. Patrolman Francis Shannon. Newark. Trooper Milan Shocak, New Jersey State Police. Patrolman Daniel Smith, Bloomfield. Lieutenant George Smith, Montclair.

Officer John W. Snow, Newark. Patrolman Robert D. Strone, Passaic. Sergeant Nathaniel Taylor, Essex County. Patrolman Garry Tedesco, Lodi. Patrolman Robert T. Toblas, Lakehurst. Sergeant Peter Voto, Lodi. Officer Robert E. Walls, Essex County. Patrolman William Waterson, Clark. Chief Fred Witte, Englewood Cliffs. Patrolman Raymond Woods, New Milford. Patrolman J. Wright, Bradley Beach. Patrolman William Werst, Hinesport.

AN INSIDE LOOK AT POLISH LIFE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to apprise my colleagues of the current situation in Poland as seen through the eyes of a recent visitor to that country. It is an interesting and informative account because it provides a human background to the often sterile nature of government statistics and data. Zbigniew Brezinski, to whom the text had been originally submitted, called it "particularly effective because of its straightforward and direct style."

Taken from the April 1986 edition of New Horizon-Polish American Review, I would like to include excerpts of this account for the RECORD.

[NOTE: The author requested that his/her name not be released in case he/she needs a visa to visit Poland again.]

LIFE IS VERY, VERY DIFFICULT THERE . . .

I am writing this essay to describe a trip I took to Poland last year for three weeks. I visited the families of members of Solidarity who had been imprisoned, to whom I have sent parcels of food since 1982.

I flew into Warsaw and visited the family of an old friend. We saw many paradoxes there. For example, the police guarded St. Anne's Church to prevent people from building a flower cross. But they had let them build a large, beautiful cross of gladiolas at another church nearby!

From Warsaw, I rode a bus to southeast Poland, and learned how difficult and slow it is to travel in Poland. The bus drove for three hours over country roads for a distance which did not seem to be very far.

The family which I was visiting took me to Lancut, Lezajsk, and Czestochowa. I was amazed at the strength, pervasiveness, and wealth of the Catholic Church in Poland. Both parents in this family had been in Solidarity. He was interned, and she had been threatened with internment. She said that in the place where she worked then, only one fourth of the workers had joined the new government trade union.

They had a family of five, and were in shock over the price of food. I heard this everywhere—that food was taking over one half of their budget, and that the percentage was increasing. Because of this and other price increases, they said that they probably would not be able to buy new clothes, or furniture for years.

They took to Czestochowa, where we saw the Black Madonna, which was very moving. On one of the walls outside were many Solidarity banners, carried there by pilgrims.

I noticed two things which surprised me, which were true throughout the trip. One, Poles really do say what they think, without checking first to see if someone is listening. Also, there were posters everywhere, asking people to vote in October.

I returned by train to Warsaw, which took six hours.

I went to Saint Stanislaw Kostka's church, where Father Popielusko is buried. It was somber and sad. About 300 people were there, even though it was noon on Wednesday. About fifty sang protest songs, but only half made the victory sign.

From there, I rode a train to Gdansk, where I met another family. The father took me around the city, and we saw the Solidarity monument, "gate two" of the shipyard, and St. Bridget's church. The church has many displays about Solidarity, and several dramatic, surreal displays about Father Popielusko. Surrounding the area were more police than I have ever seen, with a van or truck on every corner. They could have followed someone by remaining in their vans, and talking over the radio! They resembled a beehive, with blue bees swarming everywhere.

Later, my friend in Warsaw took me and his family to a political mass at St. Stanislaw Kostka's church. About 20,000 people attended, overflowing the church. The sermon was about Solidarity, and was applauded about twenty times. It was recorded by British television.

There are two main songs which the people sing at these masses. Throughout them, they made the victory sign. The first one had about eight verses, including a new verse about Solidarity. The words of the other song prayed for a free homeland. When they came to the words "ojczyzna wolna" (free motherland), everyone sang out very loudly and intently. It was very moving and emotional.

Afterwards, as we were leaving, the crowd tried to demonstrate, but we decided to leave. At the bus stop nearby, a loudspeaker from the church played a poetry reading. Meanwhile, a police van with a loudspeaker was telling the crowd to go home, but it was responding by telling the police to be quiet. They also shouted "Solidarity", and Walesa's and Bujak's names.

These are my final impressions: The best moment of the trip occurred when I was riding in the car with one of the men, and we passed the barracks of Russian soldiers. We saw one guard isolated by himself. My friend drove the car around the block three times, each time staring at the soldier with hate, and telling me to do the same, without being afraid. It was amusing, but great.

Life is very, very difficult there, because so many things take so long to do. The telephone system is so difficult to use that I gave up trying. People are worried about the price of food increasing so much that they cannot buy anything else. The people are nice and polite, and the hospitality is overwhelming. But I kept getting the feeling that I was in a very poor country. While America, Western Europe, and Japan were developing quickly, Poland seemed to be moving backward. One lady told me that, in three months before martial law was imposed, the only food they could find in the stores was bread and potatoes. They could sometimes find a little butter and meat, but this they always gave to their baby. So, for

three months, they lived off of bread and potatoes!

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF GREATER MIAMI HONORS CANTOR JACOB BORNSTEIN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my wife Joan and I were very pleased to be able to attend the memorable tribute that was given to Cantor Jacob G. Bornstein by the congregation of Temple Israel of Greater Miami on May 10, 1986. After 34 years of dedicated service as cantor, teacher, and mentor, Cantor Bornstein will be retiring. His association with Temple Israel, with Rabbis Kaplan, Zwitman, Narot, and Bernat personifies what Temple Israel has meant to the south Florida Jewish community these many years. Four generations of my family have received so much from Temple Israel and from Cantor Bornstein.

I would like to include some of the well-deserved remarks that were made on behalf of Cantor Bornstein by Rabbi Haskell Bernat and Temple President Gerald K. Schwartz.

The remarks follow:

MESSAGE FROM THE SENIOR RABBI

DEAR JACK: A great sage completed his tenure as a leader of the community and was asked by his disciples. "How did you manage such a long and successful service?" He responded, "Lo asiti bet kneset kopandariya" . . . "I've never made the synagogue a short-cut." In Talmudic times, dwellings were built around a courtyard which could be traversed as a short-cut or stepping stone to a further destination. For him, the synagogue was an end unto itself, never a by-way or stepping stone to an ambition beyond it.

Your life and career in the cantorate is a contemporary echo of this principle. Temple Israel of Greater Miami has been your object of devotion and loyalty for almost three and one-half decades. It was your address for dispensing the word of God with nostrums of love and caring to two generations of young Jews. The bima of our great sanctuary was resplendent with your clarion voice calling the faithful to worship. You uplifted their spirits through the musical arts in quest of the transcendent Beauty and Nobility whom we call God.

Now that the tenure of your professional life at Temple Israel is completed, we need to ask. "What was the formula for your success?" The answer is written in the hearts of the thousands whom your devotion and talent have touched. Gladys and I invoke God's blessings upon you with the hope that the next phase of your life will be filled with its own new fulfillments and joys.

Faithfully,

HASKELL.

REMARKS BY GERALD K. SCHWARTZ

. . . For all that Jack has done for Temple Israel, he is always there to do more. Whatever Jack is doing, he does with style, with class and without anticipated reward. Jack Bornstein gives to Temple

Israel out of love—love for his profession, his Temple and his people.

Too infrequently do we take the opportunity to thank those who have touched our lives to the extent that Jack Bornstein has. Tonight we are fortunate and privileged to have that opportunity.

The history of Temple Israel shines with outstanding clergy. They gave more to Temple Israel than they could ever have hoped to receive. These men not only taught us and counseled us and led us, but also intimately shared their lives with us. Jack Bornstein is very much a living part of this history. As Temple Israel is Jacob Caplan, Coleman Zvitman and Joseph Narot, so too Temple Israel is Jacob G. Bornstein.

EL PAIS: 10 YEARS OF DISTINCTION

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on May 9 the Christian Science Monitor, published an article on the distinguished Spanish newspaper, El Pais, as it celebrated its 10th anniversary.

I am fortunate enough to be friends with the paper's publisher, Jesus De Polanco, a courageous man who has always maintained his integrity and high journalistic standards. Mr. De Polanco and his capable staff have made El Pais not only Spain's finest newspaper, but one of the world's great papers. Recently, El Pais won the Roosevelt Freedom Medal for its continued tradition of excellence.

I am submitting for the RECORD the Monitor's article on El Pais. I encourage my colleagues to take a moment to read it so that they can become better acquainted with El Pais and its tradition of quality journalism.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 9, 1986]

AT AGE 10, SPANISH DAILY HAS GROWN UP WITH DEMOCRACY (By Kathy White)

MADRID.—Like many Spaniards, Ana Fernandez Virgala has bought "El Pais" from the start.

"Compared to other newspapers, El Pais seems to be the one to most tell the truth," she says.

Sociologist Victor Perez Diaz puts it this way: "El Pais projects credibility."

It is no small compliment for a newspaper which grew up from the ashes of a 40-year dictatorship and a rigidly state-controlled press. El Pais celebrates its 10th anniversary this week.

It is even said that when Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez took office, he strongly recommended to his staff that they not read El Pais before the morning's work was over, fearing that the paper might influence policy decisions.

A good start of the newspaper's present success stems from the role it played during the return of democracy, in helping to form opinion and serve as a platform for ideas at a time when political parties were still not legal.

Headed by a young editor, Juan Luis Cebrian, and a similarly youthful team, the paper was launched six months after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco. Untainted

by Francoism, El Pais caught the mood of the country and boldly pushed for reform.

It denounced the old political system and supported proposed changes. It helped to build up the image of the King as an institution. In its reporting on the Roman Catholic Church and the Army, it was careful not to stir up anticlerical sentiment or to provoke the military.

Mr. Cebrian received an International Editor of the Year Award for the paper's stance on a coup attempt in 1981. As Army tanks rolled toward Madrid, El Pais rushed out an edition with the banner headline "Constitution" on the front page and a signed editorial by Mr. Cebrian in defense of the democratic system.

The paper's bright layout and balanced presentation of the news also captured an immediate audience among the educated middle class. Cebrian admits that El Pais has borrowed many features from other European and American newspapers.

With its center-left leaning, El Pais stresses in its pages the defense of human rights and minorities, women, prisoners, and religious groups other than Roman Catholic.

The paper has also served as a forum for Latin American writers and journalists, many from countries with repressive regimes. Its extensive coverage of the arts has contributed greatly to Spain's current cultural boom.

Along with the rest of the Spanish press, El Pais still has some traditions to overcome. In the opinion of sociologist Victor Perez Diaz, it's high time for more investigative reporting, deeper analysis, and rigorous writing in the Spanish press in general.

Today, the Spanish press represents a broad range of ideas. Except for extremist papers of the right and left, all Spanish papers seem to suffer somewhat from the practice of self-censorship left over from the Franco regime. Government censorship was officially abolished in 1966, leaving it up to editors to decide what was acceptable.

According to Cebrian the practice still affects news coverage. Even El Pais can be too cautious when it comes to sensitive topics such as the military, he says. However, Cebrian says he is "not too unhappy" about the Spanish press on the whole. He says he is aware that El Pais is often regarded as an institution, and is aware of the danger of readers and journalists becoming too complacent.

"On El Pais we try to be more self-critical than other papers," he says.

El Pais's Sunday magazine regularly carries a satirical version of the paper. Also last November, to guarantee editorial standards, El Pais created the first-ever ombudsman of the Spanish press, to check out complaints or advice from readers. Though relatively common in the US, the ombudsman's role is little known in Europe.

RURAL POVERTY AND THE FUTURE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, on March 27, the Binghamton Press & Sun-Bulletin of Binghamton, NY, published an eloquent editorial describing the conditions of the rural poor in

my district, especially as they compare with the conditions of poor people living in urban areas. I was especially interested to read the editors' long-range prescription for reducing rural poverty: strengthening the economic development programs of the Federal Economic Development Administration [EDA] and the Appalachian Regional Commission [ARC].

Mr. Speaker, we all share the urgent goal of reducing the Federal budget deficit. So does it make sense to eliminate, as the administration has proposed, these two agencies which have been proven successful at increasing private investment in distressed regions? The ultimate result, at a very modest short-run cost to the taxpayers, is to eliminate the burden of supporting the poor in these regions.

H.R. 10, which makes cost-cutting reforms in the EDA, has been passed by the House three sessions in a row, with no action taken by the other body. Doesn't it make sense to pass this bill, and make an investment in the future of poor, rural areas that will ultimately produce greater savings for the Federal Government?

The text of the editorial follows:

THE RURAL POOR

A new report documenting the persistence and apparent intractability of rural poverty says the nation's 13.5 million rural poor outnumber their urban counterparts by 600,000 and tend to have more serious nutritional and health problems than do urban poor.

The study, financed by the Ford Foundation and conducted by Public Voice, a Washington-based health and nutritional public interest lobby, concludes that the rural poor are relatively less well off than the urban poor in part because they are geographically dispersed and receive less government help.

None of this should surprise residents in these parts of New York and Pennsylvania. The rural poor are everywhere. In spite of their numbers, many of us are blind to their existence. When one thinks of poverty it is most often the burned out tenements of the South Bronx and Harlem that come to mind. It is only when we come to a sign announcing we've reached "Poverty Pitch," as an arresting sign on a back road near Oxford in Chenango County announces, that the reality hits us.

Statistics reinforce these perceptions. Otsego County has 15.3 percent of its population below the poverty line, Delaware 14.1 percent, Cortland, 14.7 percent, and Chenango, 12.3 percent. Broome and Tioga counties, by contrast, seem well off with respective rates of 8.8 and 8.7 percent. But anyone who has ever been to the hills and hollows around Harpursville in Broome or Diamond Valley in Tioga, knows the statistics are deceptive. The intermittent squalor in these areas is offset by the relative wealth of a Taft Heights or a Crestview Heights.

These figures for the rural poor are matched against an increasingly smaller federal aid pie and the remnants of the War on Poverty. Taking all the funding mechanics into account, the disparity between anti-poverty funds spent in urban as opposed to rural areas is not solely accountable by the relative political clout of urban versus rural lawmakers, the study concludes. Nor, it adds, does the relative visibility of urban over rural poverty pockets account for the eroding situation. The answer, the study notes, may rest in pride.

Rural residents are traditionally more resistant to government programs or accepting government aid—no matter how well-intended. Often help that is available goes unapplied for. In New York City for instance, 61 percent of those eligible for food stamps receive them. In Otsego County—lagging only 4.4 percent behind New York City's poverty rate—only 25 percent of those eligible for food stamps receive them.

Public Voice, with backing from Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, suggests one answer to the plight of the rural poor is to mandate that a greater share of the federal money and programs go to those areas. Many food and nutrition programs that are now voluntary in nature would be mandated.

While this answer might force state and local governments to set up mechanisms to deal with immediate nutritional and health care problems, the long-range answer is to improve the economic climate of rural areas, thus taking the burden off government. Two agencies designed to accomplish these long-range objectives, the Appalachian Regional Commission (which covers Broome and surrounding counties) and the Economic Development Agency, have been marked for extinction by the Reagan administration.

In light of this report and the direction it suggests be taken, Congress would do well to spare these two agencies and infuse them with new life.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. MARTIN FROST

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, as I have done for each of the years I have served in the House of Representatives, I am today inserting in the RECORD a personal financial report for my wife, Valerie, and me. While this goes beyond what is required of Members, I feel that it is important to provide this additional information.

Balance sheet: Martin and Valerie Frost—As of Dec. 31, 1985

Assets:

Checking account, 1st National Bank of De Soto	\$1,188.52
Condominium, Dallas, TX	47,500.00
House and Lot, Arlington, VA	200,000.00
Home furnishings and other personal effects..	
Savings, Wright Patman Federal Credit Union...	35,000.00
Checking Account, Wright Patman Federal Credit Union.....	301.95
Retirement, U.S. Congress	622.64
IRA's (Martin and Valerie)	36,122.41
Washington Fringe Benefit Investment Club (Valerie).....	8,835.00
	3,193.28
Subtotal.....	332,763.80

Automobiles:

1979 Chevrolet Chevette.	1,275.00
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1984 Toyota van	8,550.00
1984 Starcraft pop-up trailer	3,240.00
1985 Pontiac 6000.....	8,500.00
Subtotal.....	21,565.00

Stocks and bonds:

448 Shares Central and Southwest	12,320.00
362 Shares Exxon.....	19,995.00
100 Shares Federated Department Stores.....	6,662.00
90 Shares General Motors.....	6,003.00
116 Shares Greyhound....	3,755.00
209 Shares Houston Industries	5,852.00
66 Shares Eli Lilly.....	7,359.00
71 Shares Texaco	2,130
82 Shares Texas Eastern Corp.....	2,870.00
54 Shares Mobil.....	1,600.00
358 Shares Westinghouse.....	15,931.00
34 Shares IBM.....	5,287.00
643 Shares Fundamental Investors.....	8,905.00
229 Shares Massachusetts Investors Trust....	2,461.00
234 Shares Wellington Fund.....	3,297.00
138 Shares Eaton Vance Investment Fund	1,188.00
U.S. Savings Bonds	300.00
100 Shares Wal-Mart.....	3,187.00
8 Shares General Motors (E).....	327.00
4 Shares General Motors (H)	153.00
Subtotal.....	109,542.00

Total assets..... 463,870.80

Liabilities—Mortgages:

Alpha Mortgage Corporation (Dallas condominium)	37,500.00
Northern Virginia Savings & Loan (Arlington residence)	135,000.00
Subtotal.....	172,500.00

Installment loans:

Open charge accounts (balance).....	1,000.00
Wright Patman Federal Credit Union (automobile)	5,841.04
GMAC (automobile)	6,996.89
Subtotal.....	13,837.93

Total liabilities..... 186,337.93

Net worth:

Total assets	463,870.80
Total liabilities	186,337.93
Total net worth.....	277,532.87

QUEENS COLLEGE STUDENTS STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET JEWRY

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, the struggle for Soviet Jewry has received a

much-needed shot in the arm. The release of Soviet human rights activist and dissident Anatoly Shcharansky from the Soviet gulag has brought renewed hope to the human rights movement. In his speeches, Anatoly is adamant that we must keep up the fight for all those he was forced to leave behind the Iron Curtain, all those still waiting for their day of freedom.

In that spirit, I'd like to bring to my colleagues' attention the Queens College Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry [QCSSJ] and their members' efforts to adopt Ida Nudel as their "refusenik of the month."

I am very familiar with Ida Nudel's case as she is also my adopted prisoner of conscience. Known as the guardian angel of the prisoners of conscience, Ida works tirelessly to obtain food, clothing, and other valuable items for Soviet Jews serving sentences in Soviet prisons and labor camps. An extra shirt might keep a prisoner from freezing during the harsh Siberian winter. A piece of chocolate could bribe a guard to allow a relative's letter through the cell of a prisoner's solitude.

Ida has been waiting for an exit visa for over 13 years. During that time she has been separated from her only living relative, her sister Elena Fridman who now lives in Israel.

Four years in a Siberian labor camp have taken their toll on Ida Nudel. She is in poor health and suffers from a serious heart ailment. However, since 1982, she has lived in virtual exile in the small Moldavian town of Bendery and is forbidden from traveling to receive the medical attention she needs. She is not permitted to receive any mail, and her communication with the outside world is severely restricted. Ida believes her continued refusal is nothing more than KGB vindictiveness and even now her every move is closely followed by KGB secret police.

Despite these overwhelming obstacles, the QCSSJ will try to communicate with Ida to let her know that she is not alone in her struggle for freedom. By publicizing its campaign, the group hopes to interest their fellow students to join them in the battle to protect human rights.

I commend these fine young people for their dedication and commitment to helping their fellow man. It is important to realize that this is not a Jewish issue, but a human rights issue. For when freedom and human rights are denied anywhere in the world, these same freedoms are threatened everywhere in the world. We must be over vigilant, and the Queens College Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry deserves our deepest appreciation and support for their efforts.

ISRAEL'S 38TH INDEPENDENCE DAY AND THE MESSAGE OF SHCHARANSKY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, this month, we marked three significant events. Tuesday, May 6, was Holocaust Memorial Day, the 44th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death

camps. Yesterday, May 13, the joint leadership of the U.S. Congress honored Anatoly Shcharansky in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Today, May 14, is the State of Israel's Independence day, marking the 38th anniversary of its founding. These three events have special significance not only to the Jewish people, but throughout this country. Anatoly Shcharansky's release from Soviet imprisonment is a fitting testimony about the State of Israel and its role as a home for the persecuted. The United States played an important role in winning Anatoly Shcharansky's freedom, just as it stood with Israel in 1948 when President Truman extended diplomatic recognition as soon as the state was declared. Finally, it should be remembered that only American intervention made it possible to end the Nazi reign of terror.

Although most Americans alive today have no direct recollection of the Holocaust, the memory of its horrors lingers. Every day, it seems, individuals appear who deny that a genocide occurred, or seek to deflect responsibility from the guilty or complicit. This issue has recently arisen in the case of former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Whether or not he can be charged with war crimes has not yet been determined. What is disturbing is his continued insistence those who did their duty during World War II not be held accountable for committing atrocities. We must totally reject this line of reasoning. When following one's orders means violating all human and moral principles, one's duty is to disobey. I believe that our educators and public leaders need to stress this important distinction.

I do not wish to cheapen the memory of the Nazi Holocaust by comparing it to what is happening in the Soviet Union today. The Stalinist era of physical extermination of peoples is over. Nonetheless, we are witnessing a spiritual eradication conducted on a massive scale. Observant Jews, Baptists, and Pentecostals—or anyone who would defy the state-decreed norms of thought and behavior—are ruthlessly suppressed. In an Orwellian use of language, the Soviet authorities deem as crimes any activities that expand the human spirit. Artists who attempt to express their creativity are sent to psychiatric hospitals, for they rip the facade of Soviet realism. Religious teachers are sent to Arctic prison camps, for their devotion to the sacred texts of their faith destroys the foundations of Marxist determinism.

Each of the three dates commemorated this month each sends an important message. First, that freedom cannot, in the long run, be snuffed out. Though imprisoned for close to a decade, Anatoly Shcharansky never permitted his captors to dominate him. The thought of this courageous man defying the KGB, running zig-zag through the snow when they told him to walk straight, must be one of the most heart-warming images of recent years.

Another important lesson is the worth of the individual. The Nazi and Soviet systems were both premised on the supremacy of the state. In the ideology of totalitarianism, some individuals must suffer in order to assure the good of the majority. But what happens when some becomes thousands, or even millions? The denigration of individual rights inevitably leads to the destruction of the community's rights.

Totalitarian states and their dominant elites abuse their subjects just as surely as—and more effectively than—the monarchs and feudal lords of old.

As Americans, we can be proud that our country has indeed fulfilled the promise of the founding fathers to secure the blessings of liberty to their posterity. More than that, Americans have been in the forefront of those that would extend such benefits to all people. When we remember the Holocaust and do our utmost to see that this blot on humanity is never repeated—and when we press the case of the prisoners of the Gulag—we do credit to our finest traditions.

The third message is conveyed by the State of Israel. Founded as a haven for persecuted Jews, Israel embraced Anatoly Shcharansky just as it welcomed the survivors of the Holocaust. More than that, Israel has provided its people with a degree of liberty rare in most of the world. It is no accident that Israel is a center for innovation in medicine, agriculture, and other sciences; its people are free to fulfill their potential. It is no accident that Israel and the United States maintain such close ties—and, similarly, are hated by the same forces. Both countries share the same moral and philosophical underpinning.

The redemption from the depths of Nazi and Soviet oppression and the triumph of Israel's rebirth, though far from these shores, go to the heart of what America is about. For the first century and a half of this country's independence, the turmoil of the rest of the world had but a marginal impact on this country. Today, the fate of the United States and the fate of the world are inextricably linked. We did not ask for global responsibility; it was thrust upon us. We will continue to be tested in how we use our power, for with power comes obligation. If we can use our strength as a lever to pry open the doors of prisons, as a ram to batter down walls of confinement, as a driving force to rebuild that which is laid waste—then we will do honor to those who founded this republic and inspire those who will follow us.

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, there are few moments of such historic import as this time in which we welcome (Natan) Anatoly Shcharansky.

And it is a rare occasion when we can honor, in person, such a dedicated and courageous individual, a man who understands so well—better than most of us—the value of liberty and the great costs that come when one must fight, and be willing to give years of one's life, to gain it.

As a leader in the Soviet Jewish emigration movement and a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, Natan Shcharansky became, together with still-exiled

Nobel Laureate Andrei Sakharov and imprisoned South African antiapartheid leader Nelson Mandela, among the best known prisoners of conscience in the world. And as a tireless advocate for his freedom, his wife Avital has come to symbolize the kind of persistence that leads to success.

Shcharansky never let his Soviet oppressors win. When they arrested him and made him stand trial on false charges of espionage, Shcharansky never let go of his cause or stopped his fight. When he was denied the right to an attorney of his choice, he insisted on defending himself. When, while in prison, they denied him the right to see his relatives, he went on a 110-day hunger strike to protest these violations by the prison administration. When they did their best to break him, to humiliate him, he never gave up.

On February 11, 1986, millions of us watched television coverage of Anatoly Shcharansky's walk to freedom. In that almost unbelievable moment, a dream came true.

But Shcharansky reminds us that his personal victory is only 1 against 400,000 who are still struggling. He calls on the free world to intensify its pressure on the Soviet Union to abide by the terms of the Helsinki agreement.

About 400,000 Soviet Jews still seek to emigrate to the Soviet Union. The over 2 million Jews living in the Soviet Union continue to face, as Martin Luther King, Jr., once said, "a kind of spiritual and cultural genocide." Hebrew teachers and cultural activists continue to be the targets of Soviet Government harassment and brutality.

I am very grateful that Anatoly Shcharansky continues his quest for human rights on this side of the Iron Curtain. All of us who have spent many years working for the cause of Soviet Jewry look to his leadership and his fine example to help us move to future successes for Soviet Jewry.

Anatoly Shcharansky has taught us a lesson about perseverance, about the power of faith, and the strength of commitment. He has shown us the extraordinary capacity of the human spirit to survive under the most oppressive conditions.

During his trial, Anatoly Shcharansky turned his back on the judges in his trial, and faced his brother Leonid. He delivered a moving and courageous statement. He said, in part:

I understand that to defend oneself in a semi-closed trial such as this is a hopeless case from the very beginning * * *. Five years ago, I submitted my application for exit to Israel. Now I'm further than ever from my dream. It would seem to be cause for regret. But it is absolutely otherwise. I am happy. I am happy that I lived honestly, in peace with my conscience. I never compromised my soul, even under the threat of death.

It is a great day in America when we can be honored by the visit of a man of such great moral courage. I join every American in welcoming Anatoly Shcharansky to the United States. And I join all freedom-loving people of the world in celebrating his new-found liberty.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE: A VANGUARD FOR FREEDOM

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of this country's most significant labor and social organizations—the Workmen's Circle. On May 15-18 of this year, they will be holding their biennial convention in Swan Lake, NY. As a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor, I am proud to be able to honor this historically important group.

The Workmen's Circle was founded at the turn of the century with the purpose of promoting Jewish culture, social justice, and the era's budding trade unionism. Their best known work was done in connection with the labor lyceum, which quickly became known as the Red Cross of Labor Unions. Not only did the lyceum serve as a center for cultural events, providing auditoriums for conventions, lectures and theatrical performances, but it established an extraordinary reputation for answering the most important welfare needs of its community. The lyceum provided medical care, soup kitchens, clothing and books for area residents, and were havens for striking workers and their families.

Characteristic of the group's broad outlook was its great efforts on behalf of union movements nationwide and worldwide. Whether it was steel workers in Pennsylvania or coal miners in New York, the Workmen's Circle was in the forefront of efforts supporting their struggles.

Indeed, it was their close relations with East European labor organizations that led them to be one of the first groups publicizing Hitler's "final solution" and the gassing of the Jews in Nazi extermination camps. They were also a prime source of succor for those victims of Nazi aggression who had been able to come to the United States.

Forty years later the Workmen's Circle is still in the vanguard of the international humanitarian movement. Especially praiseworthy are their efforts on behalf of the Soviet Jewish community, in which their talents and energies have proven decisive. Clearly, if it weren't for groups such as this, the fight to secure Jewish rights throughout the world would be severely weakened.

The circle is still a powerful force in the welfare of the New York City community. They continue to sponsor choral and orchestral groups, youth clubs, sports and recreational activities and their labor lyceums are still going strong.

The Workmen's Circle has made both New York and the Nation a better place to live. Their efforts to improve the life of their fellow men have met with truly resounding success, success which I am sure—given their dedication—will continue in the years ahead. I wish them all the best, and I thank them deeply.

SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 310

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1986

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, due to official business and the primary election in my State it was necessary for me to miss the debate on House Concurrent Resolution 310; however, I want, for the record, to express my strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 310 which expresses the sense of Congress that the Farm Credit System should use every feasible alternative to restructure their troubled loans rather than foreclosure. House Concurrent Resolution 310 would not mandate that the FCS make any changes in loan procedures that would endanger the stability of its resources. Instead, it provides a clear indication that the FCS should apply forbearance to its foreclosure policies.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, I believe that committee has been instrumental in pushing bank regulators to make the changes necessary to enable agricultural banks and farmers to pursue debt restructuring. However, I have become increasingly concerned that in many areas of Nebraska and the Nation, the FCS seems to have taken a "foreclosure" rather than a "forbearance" attitude. It is imperative that Congress registers its concern to the system about that approach. That is the purpose of House Concurrent Resolution 310.

As one considers the magnitude of the agricultural debt problems in my State of Nebraska, it is clear that it not only hurts the individual farmer or rancher—it also has an adverse impact on mainstreet businesses in most Nebraska communities and citizens throughout the State. In Nebraska, the FCS and commercial banks wrote off over \$750 million worth of uncollectable agricultural loans last year and farm bankruptcies were at an all time high for recent decades. The number of foreclosures and depressed crop prices has along with other factors, decreased the value of farmland to record lows for recent decades. Farmland values in Nebraska and Iowa have tumbled more than 50 percent since 1981 which is by far one of the most dramatic decreases in farmland sale value anywhere in the Nation. Rather than stand by while farmland is dumped on this depressed market, I have urged the FCS to do everything possible to restructure loans to keep those family farmers which are good operators in business.

After considerable pressure from Congress and several farm organizations, I was pleased to learn that last week the FCS announced that it plans to implement a nationwide loan restructuring policy to help some of the System's troubled farm borrowers. I am also pleased to hear that the System is seeking lower interest rates to keep its rates more competitive with other credit institutions. It is my hope that the FCS fully implements this policy and that it uses every feasible alternative to restructure loans.

While I realize that the FCS has announced a new loan restructuring policy, I believe that

the FCS should be aware of the depth of our congressional concerns. Since Congress passed legislation designed to restructure the FCS and provide it with certain lines of emergency credit from the Federal Government, it was entirely appropriate that we adopt this resolution and declare our intent on what the FCS's policy direction should be to keep quality farmers and ranch operators in business. As a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 310, I wholeheartedly support the passage of this resolution.

KNOGO CORP.'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, America's small businesses are the backbone of our vigorous economy. I would like to rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a small business success story. This year, the Knogo Corp., of Hicksville, NY, located in my Fourth Congressional District, celebrates its 20th anniversary. During that time, the Knogo Corp. has made outstanding contributions to Long Island's growing economy and has helped revolutionize the retail garment and sales industry.

Knogo's founder, Arthur Minasy, started his company as a one-man operation. Today, Knogo is a \$30 million corporation with 400 employees worldwide, 300 of whom work in Knogo's Hicksville headquarters. Arthur Minasy's success is living testament to the entrepreneurial spirit which has made America great.

As a consultant with the New York City Police Department nearly 20 years ago, Arthur Minasy became acutely aware of the growing problems of shoplifting and pilferage in the retail industry. In May 1966, Minasy began work on a device which would detect and deter the shoplifting of soft good items. His efforts helped launch the electronic article surveillance [EAS] industry.

Minasy's invention consists of two basic components: a plastic wafer attached to individual articles by store personnel and removed by sales staff at the point of sale; and detection gates that monitor store exits, triggering an alarm when an unremoved wafer passes through the antenna's field, allowing store personnel to retrieve merchandise.

With continued research, Minasy expanded his product to the hard goods market with the development of electromagnetic [EM] technology. Knogo's EM system uses two types of magnetic targets that can be hidden within a product or attached to the outside with an adhesive strip. Knogo's disposable EM targets are made for one-way items, such as groceries, liquor, shoes, drugstore items. Reusable EM targets, which can be activated or deactivated, are used to protect circulating items, such as library books, records, tapes, and video cassettes.

Despite growing competition in the industry, Knogo has remained a leader in its field by continuing to develop state-of-the-art EAS

technology. Its many surveillance products are used extensively throughout all areas of the retail industry.

Knogo's most recent contribution to the EAS industry is its patented electro thred. About the size of a human hair, electro thred has revolutionized the industry due to its small size and low cost. It can be attached or inserted in merchandise during and after manufacture. This capability reduces cost to the retailer and increases the number of applications.

Arthur Minasy and the Knogo Corp., are a remarkable success story. It is a shining example of American ingenuity and entrepreneurial spirit at work. I congratulate Arthur Minasy and all the Knogo Corp., employees on their 20th anniversary, and I offer my best wishes for continued success.

LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT LOBBYING

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to restrict lobbying by former Federal employees. My bill would restrict all Federal employees from lobbying the Federal Government for 1 year after they leave Government service, and 2 years if they work for a foreign entity. Further, Federal officials at the Cabinet level are prohibited from ever representing, assisting, advising, or lobbying on behalf of a foreign government.

Anyone who has followed recent news reports recognizes the need for this legislation. Former Federal officials are now openly selling their influence to foreign governments, and bragging about it in the press. These individuals have made it clear, through their actions and their words, that they view their government service as a mere "résumé-builder," a minor inconvenience necessary to achieve the financial rewards they believe they deserve for having endured the government service detour. They sometimes offer nothing to their clients in the way of expertise or legal advice; such individuals merely trade on their influence with the rich and powerful.

These most recent, highly-publicized incidents of influence-peddling starkly illustrate the deficiencies of current laws affecting lobbying activities. My legislation, a companion bill to that introduced in the other body by Senator THURMOND, provides a simple way to prevent those who are employed by the Federal Government from leaving Federal service and marketing their influence for private gain. It prohibits all Federal employees from lobbying the Government for a reasonable length of time. This includes Members of the Congress and the military. The bill also imposes a lifetime prohibition on lobbying by those who have access to the most important Government secrets: Cabinet Secretaries, the Director of the CIA, the U.S. Trade Representative, and high-ranking White House officials. There are mandatory criminal penalties for violations of the law, up to \$500,000 in fines and/or imprisonment for 4 years.

Government service is the most important and satisfying work one can choose, and Fed-

eral law should be designed to attract the best people to government work. My legislation will ensure that we attract only the most qualified and dedicated employees, and those who view the Federal Government as a mere "stepping stone" will be weeded out. This bill will restore badly eroded public confidence in the integrity of public officials. I look forward to its speedy passage.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KALAMAZOO: CELEBRATING A BIRTHDAY

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay special tribute to the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo on the occasion of its sesquicentennial celebration. Organized in 1836 with 14 members, the church in 1986 continues to serve the individual needs of its members and to be deeply involved in the life of the Kalamazoo community.

Since its founding, the First Baptist Church has remained located at its original downtown Kalamazoo site at 315 W. Michigan. In the year of its founding, the church's pastor, Jeremiah Ball, persuaded the Michigan Huron Institute to settle in Kalamazoo as well. Now known as Kalamazoo College—one of the Nation's most outstanding private liberal arts colleges—this educational institution and the First Baptist Church have histories that are closely interwoven.

There are many dates important to the history of the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo: 1853, when the present sanctuary—now the city's oldest—was built; 1855, when the trustees of the church and the trustees of the Village of Kalamazoo agreed that the tower clock would serve as the village clock and the tower bell would serve as the village fire alarm; the Civil War, during which 41 church members served the Union and 7 gave their lives; and 1969, when the church renewed its commitment to the central city of Kalamazoo and decided to remain in its existing sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo take understandable pride in its historical commitment to an ecumenical spirit and to its involvement in social issues confronting the wider community. The sesquicentennial celebration commemorates the church's founding. It is a very special event, reflective of the church's sense of its own history and its confidence in its future. I feel privileged to represent the members of the First Baptist Church of Kalamazoo and to work with constituents who use the celebration of their history as a means of recommitting and rededicating themselves to their religious heritage and to service to their community.

ESTABLISH A COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM TO STUDY THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution calling on the President to work toward the establishment of a cooperative international program to study the greenhouse effect. The purpose of this measure is to focus and expand research efforts on this phenomenon.

The greenhouse effect refers to the warming of the Earth resulting from the buildup of certain gases (of which carbon dioxide and methane are the most prominent) that block the escape of heat from the planet's surface. Many scientists have developed models which indicate that the greenhouse effect could have far-reaching and perhaps catastrophic social and economic consequences. Climatic changes resulting from the continued buildup of greenhouse pollutants could turn prime agricultural areas of the United States and elsewhere into dust bowls. It could also melt polar ice caps, raise sea levels, and put most major world ports under water. Deforestation, desertification, and loss of wildlife would also be aggravated.

It is thought that appreciable greenhouse warming has already occurred and that the rate of warming will accelerate in the future. According to a draft of international scientific report by 150 scientists from 11 countries coordinated by NASA, greenhouse warming over the next 50 years is expected to be about twice that which has occurred during the previous 130 years. Over the next 100 years, the atmosphere could be warmed by as much as 9 degrees Fahrenheit and ocean levels could rise by 7 feet.

The buildup of greenhouse pollutants in the atmosphere is primarily a consequence of the industrial revolution through the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, carbon dioxide levels have doubled since 1955.

While there are a range of views within the scientific community on what the greenhouse effect means for present and future generations, there is a consensus that the problem is real and threatening. Present knowledge is incomplete, but we continue to proceed with the massive pollution of the atmosphere without knowing the consequences. This is a most dangerous gamble. As legislators, we have a responsibility to anticipate potential dangers to society and act to prevent, or mitigate them.

I believe that my resolution is a first step in that direction. It does not prescribe specific actions, but recognizes the need for more precise information as a prelude to prudent policy. It endeavors to accelerate efforts to eliminate the remaining areas of uncertainty. Because of the international dimension of the problem, the measure specifically calls on the President, in cooperation with other international organizations and actors, to establish a long-term study on the greenhouse effect and to coordinate actions with other nations.

The international community has been addressing other atmospheric pollution problems. A Convention on Ozone Depletion has been negotiated under the auspices of the U.N. Environment Program, and acid rain is being extensively examined by the Economic Commission for Europe and other organizations. I am hopeful that my measure will precipitate similar action on the serious greenhouse problem. As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, which has jurisdiction over global environmental issues, I will continue my efforts to address atmospheric pollution.

**ESTABLISH A COOPERATIVE
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM TO
STUDY THE GREENHOUSE
EFFECT**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, today I join with three of my colleagues in introducing a resolution calling on the President to take appropriate actions to establish a cooperative international program to study the greenhouse effect. This measure is intended to encourage a United States led, focused effort by all nations to understand and document the existing state of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and the potential for future changes, in order to develop strategies so that we may ameliorate their detrimental effects.

Man is presently conducting an unintended, global experiment which may affect our own as well as many future generations. Human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrialization, are releasing gases into the atmosphere and oceans which are likely to cause global temperatures to rise steadily from now into the distant future. A recent meeting of international scientists observed that an "appreciable" greenhouse warming may have already occurred and that the rate of warming may "accelerate in the future." Among the gases of concern are: carbon dioxide, methane, and chlorofluorocarbons. Some of these gases are increasing at rates ranging up to 7 percent per year, some of them have lifetimes of hundreds of years, and all of them can contribute to global warming.

The problem of increasing greenhouse gases and their expected effect on global temperatures is directly related to many other major environmental issues such as climate change, acid rain, ozone depletion, deforestation, and the melting of glacial ice. The potential impact of this global warming will directly affect almost all aspects of our national economy, ranging from the effects of changes in rainfall patterns on agricultural productivity to the consequences of sea level rise on our coastlines.

The United States has been studying this phenomenon for several years throughout many branches of government, in universities, and in research institutes. Internationally, groups of scientists have gathered to discuss

and compare their research results. It is time now to ask all nations to join us in a cooperative effort to understand the potential effects on the environment of their national activities. Our goal is to generate a coordinated global response to probable harmful effects before they occur.

Mr. Speaker, I recently joined with over 150 of my colleagues in introducing a major bipartisan resolution to amend the Clean Air Act to reduce acid deposition. I look forward to the day when the proposed international year of study of the greenhouse effect will lead to similar bipartisan legislation to take action to reduce the risks of global warming on the United States, and also to join with other nations to reduce its global impact.

The resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. 338

Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should take appropriate actions toward the establishment of a cooperative international program to study the greenhouse effect

Whereas it has been documented that a continuing increase in the concentration of certain trace gases in the global atmosphere may result in a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect;

Whereas it has been predicted that the greenhouse effect could result in many adverse global impacts, including changes in climatic patterns which would cause alterations in agricultural productivity and patterns of land use; deforestation, desertification, and loss of wildlife diversity; and the melting of glacial ice, resulting in a rise in sea levels worldwide;

Whereas human activities, including the burning of fossil fuels and tropical deforestation, are primarily responsible for changes in the release of "greenhouse" gases into the atmosphere;

Whereas all nations may be adversely affected if the greenhouse effect occurs, and each nation has an interest in protecting the Earth from the environmental threat; and

Whereas the magnitude of the impact of the occurrence of the greenhouse effect is only beginning to be understood: Now, therefore, be it.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should promote and support—

(A) domestic and international efforts to study the greenhouse effect and its impact;

(B) studies of methods to reduce the rate increase in the concentration of "greenhouse" gases in the global atmosphere; and

(C) efforts to prevent degradation of the environment of the Earth by the greenhouse effect;

(2) the President should take all appropriate actions, in cooperation with relevant organizations (such as the United Nations Environment Program, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and any other international, regional, or nongovernmental organization which the President determines to be appropriate), to establish a long-term study, beginning with a 1-year cooperative international program, with respect to the greenhouse effect with the purposes of—

(A) increasing the worldwide dissemination of information with respect to the cause of the greenhouse effect and methods to alleviate or avoid the effect;

(B) coordinating the efforts of the participating nations to study the greenhouse effect;

(C) fostering cooperation among nations to develop more extensive efforts to study the greenhouse effect;

(D) preparing a report on the accomplishments of the program;

(E) identifying the potential alternative policies necessary to avoid a buildup of "greenhouse" gases beyond levels which could have catastrophic results; and

(F) developing a long-term plan for future efforts to study the greenhouse effect;

(3) this cooperative international program should be started during or before the calendar year 1990; and

(4) United States participation in this cooperative international program should be planned and coordinated by the Secretary of State and other appropriate Government officials.

**FRANK HARRISON: YAVAPAI
INDIAN, ARIZONAN AND CIVIL
LIBERTARIAN**

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 6, Frank Harrison of the Fort McDowell Indian Community in Arizona, passed away. While there are few who will recognize the name of Frank Harrison, he was well-known and respected among the Indians of Arizona and played a central role in a famous civil liberties case decided by the Arizona Supreme Court when my father was a member of the Court.

It was through Frank Harrison's personal courage and efforts in concert with that of his fellow tribesman, Harry Austin, that a 1948 decision of the Arizona Supreme Court reversed a 20-year-old decision prohibiting Indians from voting in State and national elections.

I am rather proud that my father, Judge Levi S. Udall, wrote the opinion of the court in Harrison versus Laveen. Judge Udall, quoting from the noted Indian law scholar Felix S. Cohen, stated in his decision:

In a democracy suffrage is the most basic civil right, since its exercise is the chief means whereby other rights may be safeguarded. To deny the right to vote where one is legally entitled to do so, is to do violence to the principles of freedom and equity.

While the full right to vote was not secured by Arizona Indians until the mid-1960's, the decision in the case of Harrison versus Laveen provided a firm foundation for the eventual attainment of that right and the many other civil rights for Indian citizens.

Frank Harrison will be missed by his family and friends and should not be forgotten as one who fought a small, but important battle for Indian rights.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting at the end of my remarks the transcript of a slide-tape program developed by the Intertribal Council of Arizona on the history of Arizona Indian voting rights and the role of Frank Harrison.

THE HISTORY OF ARIZONA INDIAN VOTING RIGHTS

(Slide-tape Program Script)

"When we went, Roger Laveen was still living. We tried to get registered, one time. A young man—he refused to register us: 'You're under the ward of government.'"—(Frank Harrison)

To live harmoniously, the American Indian peoples developed ways to solve problems that affected their communities. Forms of public decision-making or governments were evolved to meet the varying needs of different Indian peoples.

The United States government recognized these independent political organizations and treated them as sovereign nations through the process of making formal treaties with tribes. As non-Indians pushed into Indian lands the government of the United States forced tribes onto reservations that were only fractions of the former territories on which Indian people had lived. Although forced to give up vast tracts of their homelands, tribes did retain governmental rights on the lands they kept. In this process, Indian people were put into a unique position. They remained tribal citizens but also became citizens of the United States though their full rights of citizenship did not come until this century and only as a result of the efforts of Indian people with the support of Indian rights organizations and their allies.

One of the major issues in this struggle has been the right of Indian people to vote, a basic right in a democracy. In Arizona, the right of Indian people to vote in national and state elections has been realized through the initiative and courage of people such as Frank Harrison and the late Harry Austin.

Before World War I, Indian people in Arizona who lived on reservations were not legal citizens of the United States. When the United States entered the war in 1917, Indians were exempt from the draft. However, more than 8,000 Indian men and women voluntarily served in the armed forces; many of them giving their lives in defense of their homes. In response to the contribution of Indian people in the war and through a major political effort of Indian rights leaders such as Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a Yavapai Indian, Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924.

The fact that Indians were U.S. citizens did not make them eligible voters in Arizona. In an attempt to gain recognition of the right of Indians to vote in Arizona, a lawsuit was filed in 1928 by Peter Porter, a Pima Indian from the Gila River Reservation. But the Arizona Supreme Court ruled against the case asserting that Indians were under FEDERAL GUARDIANSHIP and that the State Constitution denied the vote to "mental incompetents and people under guardianship."

Facing World War II and the need for a universal draft, Congress again affirmed the citizenship of all Indian people—on or off reservations—in the Nationality Act of 1940.

Over 25,000 Indian men and women served in the United States armed forces in World War II. Many served with highest distinction, and some became national heroes such as Ira Hayes, the Pima Indian famous for the raising of the U.S. flag at Iwo Jima.

At the end of World War II, many Indian veterans returned to their reservation homes in Arizona. These veterans learned that the country which had willingly accepted their sacrifices in the name of democracy on the battlefield, denied them the

opportunity to protect democracy through political action—that is the right to vote.

Frank Harrison, a Yavapai Indian, returned from his service in World War II to the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation. Before the war he had worked for the Federal Government, participating with other Indian men in the construction of Bartlett Dam on the Verde River. Although Indian men were repeatedly turned away from jobs on the project, some had continued to apply for construction work insisting that they were qualified. Finally, Indian men were admitted to unions and hired. Frank Harrison observed that persistence led to success.

After the war Frank Harrison saw the elderly in his community facing hard times. His own parents were doing heavy labor to make ends meet. But under the same 'federal guardianship' rationale as with voting, Indians in Arizona were denied Old Age Assistance and other federal benefits. These benefits were denied even though, just as with other Americans, payroll taxes were deducted from Indian peoples' paychecks to finance federal programs.

Frank Harrison decided to do something about this problem of benefits. He got in touch with Arizona Congressman Richard Harless and with Lemuel and Ben Mathews.

Congressman Harless and Lemuel Mathews had served as attorneys in numerous suits on behalf of individual Indians and tribes. They decided to challenge the legal barrier—the idea of denying rights to Indians because of the misleading "federal guardianship" issue. This challenge would simultaneously enable Indians to vote and to receive other citizens' benefits that were continually denied them.

Another member of the Fort McDowell community joined the battle. Tribal Chairman Harry Austin had long been known as an outspoken fighter for Indian rights. On November 8, 1947 Harry Austin and Frank Harrison both walked into the Maricopa County Records office in Phoenix to register to vote.

The County Recorder refused to register the two Yavapai men. Their attorneys immediately filed suit and when the Superior Court ruled against the case, they appealed the decision to the Arizona Supreme Court.

Civil libertarians and Indian rights activists throughout the country followed the progress of the lawsuit. The American Civil Liberties Union, the National Congress of American Indians and the U.S. Attorney's office actively participated by contributing legal briefs in support of the case.

On July 15, 1948 the Supreme Court of Arizona unanimously overruled the previous opinions. Judge Levi S. Udall, father of Congressman Morris Udall, quoted the Indian law scholar Felix Cohen and stated in his decision:

"In a democracy suffrage is the most basic civil right, since its exercise is the chief means whereby other rights may be safeguarded. To deny the right to vote where one is legally entitled to do so, is to do violence to the principles of freedom and equality."

After the court decision, Arizonans, both Indian and non-Indian saw new opportunities—they also anticipated new problems and the intensification of old problems.

Some Indian people were unsure about their newly won voting rights. Many did not see themselves as active participants in the federal and state political process—simply because they did not view it as their process. Some feared that involvement in this non-Indian process would lead to taxation, fur-

ther loss of reservation lands, and the termination of their special relationship with the federal government. These fears stemmed in large part from statements generated by the non-Indian community.

Despite these fears, the decision in the voting-rights lawsuit set a firm basis for the eligibility of Indian people to the rights of full citizenship in education, health and social services.

But other legal barriers still had to be overcome. In 1948 an article in the Arizona Republic newspaper noted:

"To be eligible to register and vote, Indians must meet all the customary requirements, including age, residency, ability to write and to read the Constitution without prompting. . . ."

"It was estimated that 80 to 90 percent of the State's Indian population could not meet all these requirements, primarily because of illiteracy."

Arizona was made subject to the Federal Voting Rights Act requirements in 1965 because of discrimination against Mexican-Americans and Indian citizens. Increased educational opportunities for Indian people reduced the impact of the literacy requirements when they were struck down by the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970. But problems, some intentional and some the result of insensitivity, continued to exist until 1976, when the Arizona State legislature passed a law which allowed a voter to bring someone of his or her own choosing to help in voting.

There were also physical barriers which remain obstacles even today. Geographical isolation and long travel distances make it difficult for many Indian people living on reservations to register and to vote.

The actions of Harry Austin and Frank Harrison are part of a historical process that began before their time and which continues today. Many of the issues raised at the conclusion of the lawsuit in 1948 are still controversial. For instance there is continued resistance to the election of Indian citizens to official positions in Navajo and Apache county. These issues can also be seen in the San Carlos Apache Tribe's successful objection in 1982 to the proposed redistricting plan which would have split and diluted the strength of the Apache vote.

Indian peoples are citizens of their state as well as their tribes. If Indian citizens cannot participate in the state electoral processes—if they cannot vote—then the principles of democracy are seriously weakened. If Indian citizens cannot or will not vote, then the achievements of Harry Austin and Frank Harrison can be lost and their sacrifices made meaningless.

Frank Harrison continues to set a goal for all of us when he states:

"Well, that's one thing we all look for—Freedom. We don't think about fighting each other, from now on we know better. My only hope is to help each other and get along."

ALLOCATION OF OPERATING RIGHTS AT AIRPORTS

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation H.R. 4824, to set aside a

regulation of the Department of Transportation which permits airlines to buy and sell take-off and landing rights at four of the busiest airports in the country, LaGuardia, Kennedy, O'Hare, and National. I am joined in cosponsoring this legislation by Majority Leader WRIGHT, Congressman HOWARD, chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, Congressman HAMMERSCHMIDT, ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Aviation, Congressman ANDERSON, former chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation, my Public Works Committee colleagues, Congressmen NOWAK and MOODY, and Congressman WILLIAMS.

The DOT buy-sell regulation is highly objectionable because it would allow the airlines to sell valuable operating rights—slots—which they received from the public at no cost. It is estimated that there are about 4,200 slots at the four airports and that the average value of a slot will be more than \$100,000. The airlines holding slots at the four airports received them from airline scheduling committees. These committees were composed of airline executives from the carriers serving each airport and the committees operated under an antitrust exemption.

The DOT rule permits the airlines to retain 95 percent of the slots they received from the scheduling committee and to sell these slots to the highest bidder. This giveaway to the private sector is unconscionable at a time when we are cutting needed domestic programs to reduce the massive budget deficits created by Reagan administration policies.

The administration believes that allowing slots to be bought and sold is the best way to allocate the slots because, in their opinion, the process will result in the slots going to the carriers willing to pay the most for them. In the administration's view, the airlines willing and able to pay the most for the landing and takeoff rights would be the carriers which would provide the service most desired by the public.

I am not fully convinced that a market mechanism, such as buy-sell, is the best way for the Government to allocate the limited resource of airport slots. However, as was brought out at our extensive hearings on this issue last fall, other methods of slot allocation—scheduling committees, lotteries, et cetera—all have their disadvantages and there is no perfect solution to the problem. I am willing to accept a market mechanism, but only if we can be sure that some of the proceeds from the sale of slots will accrue to the public which gave the airlines this valuable resource in the first place. Under my bill, a portion of the profits from slot sales will go to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund where the money can be used to improve the capacity of the airport system.

The bill I have introduced would set aside the DOT rule permitting slots to be sold and give DOT 120 days to establish a new system for allocating slots. In view of the many difficult technical and policy issues involved in allocating slots, the bill does not require DOT to use a particular method of allocation, but gives DOT discretion to choose between several market and nonmarket mechanisms. Basically, DOT is given a choice between continuing the historic method of allocating slots

through scheduling committees, or going to a market system. These options are described in detail in the section-by-section analysis below.

If the scheduling committee option is chosen, DOT is required to adopt a deadlocking breaking mechanism that uses either a lottery to reallocate at least 5 percent of slots to new entrants, or a 6-month lease by the Government of at least 5 percent of the slots. The lease proceeds would go into the trust fund and any interested carrier—new entrant or existing carrier—could be lessees.

If DOT chooses the market option, the Government would sell slots with the proceeds going into the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. Following the original sale, carriers could sell the slots they have purchased from the Government with 20 percent of the profits going into the trust fund.

Under my legislation, there are several principles which DOT must follow, whichever method of allocation it chooses. To protect service to small and medium size communities, there must be separate slots for air carriers and commuters and slots must be made available for essential air service. In addition the bill requires FAA to establish a use-it-or-lose-it mechanism so that unused slots will be returned to the Government and reallocated. Furthermore, slots must be made available as needed for scheduled and charter foreign air transportation.

Under my legislative proposal, buying and selling of slots would be allowed in specific instances. However, unlike the buying and selling permitted under the present DOT rule, my bill requires that the proceeds from the first sale or lease go into the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. This will ensure that the public receives at least some of the benefits accruing from the sale of the valuable operating rights created by public action. It will also explicitly and firmly establish that these slots are not property rights. Rather, they are operating privileges within the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the Administrator of the FAA and the Congress.

Although my bill gives DOT some discretion to choose between two methods of slot allocation, each of the methods provides opportunities for new entrants and existing carriers to obtain slots to compete with the carriers now holding the slots. This competition will carry out the objectives of airline deregulation, and ensure that the carriers serving the four restricted airports operate efficiently, and provide the service most needed by the traveling public.

A section-by-section analysis of the bill follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF BILL ON ALLOCATION OF OPERATING RIGHTS AT HIGH DENSITY AIRPORTS

SECTION 1—EXISTING RULES ON SLOT ALLOCATION

The Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration are directed to repeal recently enacted regulations on the allocation of slots at high density airports. New rules on slot allocation must be consistent with this legislation. Until a new method of allocation is established, the slot allocations in effect on date of enactment shall continue, and slots may

not be transferred, except for a trade of slots at the same airport.

SECTION 2—PROMULGATION OF NEW RULE

FAA is directed to establish a new method of allocation within 120 days. The new method shall be either allocation by scheduling committee, or allocation by sale or lease, as further described below.

(a) General Requirement:

Whichever method of allocation is chosen, there must be separate slots for air carriers and commuters, and guaranteed slots for foreign air transportation (including charters) and essential air service.

(b) Allocation by Scheduling Committees:

If FAA decides to use scheduling committees the following requirements apply:

- (i) There must be separate scheduling committees for air carriers and commuters;
- (ii) Each scheduling committee must consist of all the carriers currently serving the airport and all carriers wishing to serve the airport with the ability to do so within a reasonable period of time;
- (iii) The scheduling committee may reach agreement only by unanimous vote;
- (iv) Allocations by a Committee or by a deadlock breaking mechanism shall be effective for six months;
- (v) The Administrator must establish a deadlock breaking mechanism to take effect if the scheduling committee has not reached agreement 30 days before the beginning of a six-month period. The deadlock breaking mechanism must make at least 5% of the slots at the airport available for redistribution either by lottery or lease from the government.

If a lottery is used to break deadlocks, the slots shall be given to new entrants, defined as a carrier that does not currently serve the airport or a carrier that currently has fewer than eight slots at the airports. There is a limit on the number of slots a new entrant may get through the lottery. A new entrant may not receive lottery slots which would give it more than eight slots at the airport.

If the slots are leased to break a deadlock the lease may be either by auction to the highest bidder or at a price set by the Administrator to reflect a fair market value. If the price is set by the Administrator, a lottery will be used to select between interested carriers willing to pay the price. The proceeds from leasing shall go into the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. Any slots which a carrier leases from the government may be subleased to another carrier (for the remainder of the six-month lease) either for cash or in a trade for a leased slot at another airport.

There may be a limit established on the total number of slots which a carrier would have to give up through the scheduling committee and deadlock breaking processes. The limit may not be less than 25%. In determining the limit, credit may be given for air carrier slots given up since March 1986 or slots given up by commuters since May 21, 1983.

(vi) The only permissible transfer of slots obtained from scheduling committees or a deadlock breaking mechanism is a trade of slots at the same airport, and the subleasing of leased slots as described above.

(c) Allocation by Sale or Lease of Slots:

As an alternative to the scheduling committees, the Administrator may allocate by selling or leasing slots, through an auction or by establishing a fair market price. If a fair market price is set it may be necessary to have a lottery to select between interest-

ed carriers willing to pay the price. The proceeds of the sale or lease shall be placed in the Trust Fund. Slots that are purchased or leased by a carrier may be sold or leased to another carrier. If a slot is sold or leased and the seller or lessor receives more than it paid for the slot, 20% of the profits must be remitted to the Trust Fund.

(d) *Withdrawal of slots:*

The bill provides that slots are not property rights and that slots may be withdrawn by the government in accordance with this legislation or subsequent legislation. The legislation specifically provides that slots may be withdrawn for reasons of aviation safety, airspace efficiency, for deadlock breaking mechanisms established by the Administrator, or to permit allocation by sale or lease. Slots must be withdrawn for non-use, and to provide slots needed for foreign air transportation or essential air service.

(e) *Limitation on New Slots:*

Before establishing slot restrictions at other airports or cutting back on the slots available at the currently restricted airports, FAA must give Congress 90 days notice. This requirement does not apply in case of an emergency.

(f) *Biennial Review and Reauthorization:*

Not later than January 1, 1987, and every two years thereafter, FAA is required to review the need for slot restrictions at each high density airport. Unless FAA decides to reauthorize a high density rule, the rule will cease to be effective. However, if the rule ceases to be effective, FAA still will have authority to impose restrictions on an emergency basis.

**H.R. 1309: STEP ONE IN THE WAR
ON WORKPLACE CANCERS**

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, the House took the first major step toward eliminating and preventing the cancers that affect America's working men and women.

At an unusual joint subcommittee markup, the Subcommittees on Health and Safety and Labor Standards favorably reported H.R. 1309, the High Risk Occupational Disease Notification and Prevention Act by large margins to the full Committee on Education and Labor.

After extensive hearings, it became clear that some changes in H.R. 1309 were necessary. The bill reported favorably today embodies those changes.

But, even with the changes, the goal is still the same: To prevent and eliminate cancers caused by workplace substances.

The functions of H.R. 1309 can be described in three words—identification, notification, and prevention.

Very simply, the bill provides for the identification of workers who are at risk of diseases as a result of exposures to a number of hazardous and toxic substances during the course of their specific jobs.

The Risk Assessment Board, created in H.R. 1309, is charged with reviewing existing research work, including epidemiological, clinical and laboratory studies, to identify those specific worker populations at risk of specific diseases related to toxic substances, but

starting with the 23 substances for which OSHA has promulgated permanent standards.

Second, the bill provides for individual notification to those workers about their risk of the specific disease or diseases by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or by State and local health departments and employers whom the Secretary would certify to handle notifications.

The substitute also provides an opportunity for employers who feel a decision to notify a specific class or category of workers would have an adverse effect to seek judicial review in the appropriate appellate court.

And, finally, the bill provides a system for preventing these diseases by encouraging notified employees to enter into a program of testing, evaluation, and medical surveillance so that the employees' health status can be monitored. It also would offer counseling services to assist employees in making changes with regard to occupation and lifestyle to prevent the disease from arising. But, if it did arise, these changes would reduce the intensity of the disease and allow for treatment at the earliest stage when intervention is most likely to be successful.

The substitute version of H.R. 1309 also revises the role of the health centers who now will provide education, training, and technical assistance to physicians and other health and social service professionals who will conduct the testing, evaluation, medical monitoring, and counseling of notified employees.

The substitute also provides for an authorization of \$25 million a year for each of the first 2 years to develop the notification and identification program and for the selection of the first 10 health centers.

For information purposes, Mr. Speaker, I am including a copy of the substitute to H.R. 1309, as reported today.

As I said at the beginning, the purpose of H.R. 1309 is to identify groups of workers in specific occupations who are at risk of diseases because of their jobs and the substances to which they are exposed; to notify those workers of their risks and to encourage them to enter a program of medical surveillance; and finally, to prevent the onset of the diseases or to reduce the intensity of them.

I find it difficult to believe that anyone can oppose the concepts embodied in H.R. 1309. And, since there is nothing in place now that provides for those purposes, I cannot understand how anyone can oppose this bill, and I urge my colleagues who have not yet cosponsored the bill to do so.

The American Cancer Society, in a letter last month, said that it had reviewed the bill and supported it. As they said, "Enactment of your legislation will help prevent and modify risks of occupationally induced cancer."

I think that sums up the purpose of H.R. 1309 as succinctly as possible.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 1309 OFFERED BY MR. GAYDOS**

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "High Risk Occupational Disease Notification and Prevention Act of 1986".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) many toxic and hazardous substances, physical agents, materials, and processes are in wide industrial and commercial use in the United States;

(2) a significant number of workers suffer disability or death or both from occupational diseases caused by hazardous occupational exposures;

(3) diseases caused by hazardous occupational exposures constitute a substantial burden on interstate commerce and have an adverse effect on the public welfare;

(4) workers have a basic and fundamental right to know they have been and are being exposed to an occupational hazard and are at risk of contracting an occupational disease;

(5) social and family services that reinforce health promoting behavior can reduce the risk of contracting an occupational disease;

(6) there is a period of time between exposure and the onset of disease when it often is possible to intervene medically in the biological process of disease either to prevent or, by early detection, successfully treat many disease conditions;

(7) a significant number of identifiable occupational populations are at risk of developing diseases because of hazardous occupational exposures;

(8) by means of established epidemiological, clinical, and laboratory studies, it is possible to define and identify very specific worker populations at risk of contracting occupational diseases;

(9) there is no established national program for identifying, notifying, counseling, and medically monitoring worker populations at risk of occupational disease;

(10) there is a lack of adequately trained medical and human service professionals, as well as appropriately staffed and equipped health facilities to recognize, diagnose, and prevent occupational diseases;

(11) there is a need for increased research to identify and monitor worker populations at risk of occupational disease; and

(12) through prevention and early detection of occupational disease the staggering costs of medical treatment and care in the United States can be substantially reduced.

(b) PURPOSES.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to establish a Federal program to notify individual employees within populations at risk of occupationally induced disease that they are at risk because of a hazardous occupational exposure, and to counsel them appropriately;

(2) to authorize and direct the certification of occupational and environmental health facilities which have a primary purpose of educating, training, and advising physicians and social service professionals in local communities throughout the United States to recognize, diagnose, and treat occupational disease;

(3) to expand Federal research efforts to improve means of identifying and monitoring worker populations at risk of occupational disease; and

(4) to establish a set of protections prohibiting discrimination against employees on the basis of identification and notification of occupational disease risk.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "employee" means—

(A) any individual employed by an employer, or

(B) any individual formerly employed by an employer as to whom any Federal agency

maintains records pertaining to work history, or the employer maintains personnel records, medical records, or exposure records;

(2) the term "employer" means any person engaged in commerce or in an industry or business affecting commerce, or any agency of Federal, State, or local government;

(3) the term "Secretary" means Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(4) the term "insurance carrier" means any stock company, mutual company or association, or any other person or fund, or State compensation insurance fund, which is authorized under the laws of the United States to engage in the business of writing insurance;

(5) the term "health care financing system" means a public system for financing health care in the United States, including public health insurance programs, and programs providing health insurance benefits under part A or B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, medical assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of such Act, and benefits based on disability under title II or XVI of such Act;

(6) the term "population at risk" means an employee population exposed to hazardous occupational exposures within which an associated disease occurs at a rate 30 percent greater than a comparable population not exposed to the hazardous occupational exposure;

(7) the term "hazardous occupational exposure" means—

(A) any harmful chemical, physical, or biological agent found in the workplace;

(B) any industrial or commercial process or activity found in the workplace which is associated with the risk of disease; or

(C) any occupational activity which is associated with the risk of disease;

(8) the term "medical monitoring" means periodic medical examinations of employees who are at risk of occupational disease;

(9) the term "ethical manner" means conduct that recognizes the voluntary nature of the patient-physician relationship and the confidentiality of information evolving from that relationship; and

(1) the term "Board" means the Risk Assessment Board established by section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 4. RISK ASSESSMENT BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) There is hereby established within the Department of Health and Human Services the Risk Assessment Board. The Board shall consist of five members who shall be career or commissioned Public Health Service employees designated by the Secretary to serve terms of five years except that initially one member shall be appointed for three years, two members for four years, and two members for five years. The Board shall include an epidemiologist, toxicologist, industrial hygienist, physician, and occupational health nurse. The Secretary shall designate one member to serve as Chairman of the Board.

(2) The Board shall report to the Assistant Secretary for Health.

(3) The Secretary shall provide a full-time staff necessary to carry out the functions of the Board.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—(1) The Board shall—

(A) review current medical and other scientific studies and reports concerning the incidence of disease associated with employment;

(B) report to the Secretary on the state of current research with respect to such diseases; and

(C) designate from this review employee populations at risk of disease associated with hazardous occupational exposures, including the size, nature, and composition of the population at risk.

(2) In identifying the population at risk of disease, the Board shall consider the following factors based upon the best available scientific evidence—

(A) agents, materials, or processes, or combinations thereof, that may be toxic based upon epidemiologic and clinical observations of human populations, or animal and laboratory studies;

(B) estimates of increased risk of death and disease in specific sites, systems, or organs of the body in exposed human populations; and

(C) estimates of increased risk of death or disease in exposed human populations related to industrial classifications, job categories, and durations of exposure.

(3) If the Board determines that a class or category of employee is a population at risk of disease, it shall make such a finding and, within ten days of making such a finding, transmit to the Secretary a recommendation that the individuals within such a population at risk be notified under section 5 of this Act.

(4) In making the determination under this subsection, the Board shall not consider the factor of economic feasibility.

(c) PRIORITY.—The Board shall undertake as its first priority to review employee populations exposed to hazardous occupational exposures for which there exists a permanent standard under section 6(b)(5) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The Board shall transmit to the Secretary its findings and recommendations on no less than five of these employee populations within one year from the effective date of this Act.

(d) PROCEDURES.—(1) The Board shall provide notice and opportunity to interested persons for written submission of views prior to making the findings and recommendations described in subsection (b)(3) of this section.

(2) The notification shall—

(A) be published in the Federal Register;

(B) set forth which classes or categories of employees are being considered for inclusion as an employee population to be notified and the reason for such notification; and

(C) take into account the need for prompt action by the Board to meet the objectives of this Act.

SEC. 5. EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION AND COUNSELING.

(a) Determinations of the Secretary.—(1) The Secretary shall determine whether a class or category of employees is a population at risk of disease based upon the findings and recommendations made by the Board under section 4 of this Act. The Secretary shall review the findings and recommendations without further notice and without public comment.

(2) The Secretary shall make a determination required by this subsection based upon findings and recommendations of the Board unless the Secretary concludes that—

(A) procedural requirements set forth in section 4(d) are not met, or

(B) to do so will endanger the health and safety of a class or category of employees.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF POPULATION AT RISK.—(1) Upon determination by the Sec-

retary that a given class or category of employee is a population at risk of occupational disease, the Secretary shall notify each individual within such population of that risk.

(2) In addition, the Secretary shall make simultaneous use of public service announcements and other means of notification appropriate to reach the population at risk.

(c) CONTENTS OF NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary's notification shall include—

(1) an identification of the hazardous occupational exposure, including the name, composition, and properties of known chemical agents;

(2) the disease or disease associated with the hazardous occupational exposure;

(3) any known latency periods from time of exposure to time of clinical manifestation of the disease;

(4) counseling appropriate to the nature of the risk including, but not limited—

(A) the advisability of initiating a personal medical monitoring program;

(B) the most appropriate type of medical monitoring for the disease associated with the risk;

(C) the name and address of the nearest health center certified under this Act;

(D) the prohibitions against discrimination for notified employees as established under section 8 of the Act;

(E) the availability of health care coverage for notified employees, as established under section 8 of this Act; and

(F) the telephone number of the hot line established under subsection (d) of this section.

(d) TELEPHONE INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall establish a telephone "hot line" for the employees notified under this section for their personal physicians for the purpose of providing additional medical and scientific information concerning the nature of the risk and its associated disease.

(e) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall prepare and distribute other medical and health promotion materials and information on any risk subject to notification under this section and its associated disease as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(f) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—In carrying out the notification responsibilities under this section, the Secretary shall have access to information and data contained in the records—

(1) of any Federal agency solely for the purpose of obtaining names, addresses, and work histories of employees subject to notification under this section; and

(2) of any employer insofar as Federal access is provided for under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, section 1910.20, and title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations, section 85a.

(g) COOPERATION WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYERS AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—(1) In carrying out the notification responsibilities under this section, the Secretary is encouraged to cooperate to the extent practicable with private employers and State and local departments of health and may certify a private employer or a State or local government to conduct notification under this section, pursuant to standards to be issued by the Secretary.

(2) Private employers and State and local departments of health certified by the Secretary to conduct notifications pursuant to

subsection (g)(1) of this Act shall assume the costs associated with such notification.

(3) A private employer who has been found to willfully violate a recordkeeping, notification, or hazards communication requirement as promulgated under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 or the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 may not be certified by the Secretary to fulfill the notifications pursuant to subsection (g)(1) for a period of five years from the date of such finding or may have its certification revoked for a period of five years from such finding.

(h) **LIABILITY.**—The Secretary and the agents of Secretary, including any employer or government acting pursuant to subsection (g) of this section, shall not be liable under Federal law for monetary damages with respect to any omission or act performed pursuant to this section.

(i) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—(1) an employer adversely affected or aggrieved by a determination of the Secretary under this Act that is a given class of category of employees is a population at risk is entitled to judicial review of that determination in the appropriate United States Court of Appeals upon a petition filed in such court by any interested person. Any petition filed pursuant to this section shall be filed within 30 days after such determination by the Secretary.

(2) The court may set aside the determination of the Secretary under subsection (a) of this section only if the determination is found to be—

(A) arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion;

(B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege or immunity;

(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations; or

(D) without observance of procedure required by law.

(3) The commencement of proceedings under this subsection shall not operate as a stay of the determination of the Secretary to notify employees unless the court specifically orders a stay based upon a determination by the court that the complaining party is highly likely to succeed on the merits.

SEC. 6. HEALTH CENTERS.

(a) **SELECTION FROM AMONG EXISTING FACILITIES.**—(1) Within 90 days after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and certify 10 health centers. The Secretary shall select the 10 health centers from among education resource centers of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and similar facilities of the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences, the National Cancer Institute, and other private and governmental organizations who may compete for such designation by the Secretary. At a later date, but not more than five years after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall establish and certify additional health centers from among the health care facilities described in this paragraph so as to obtain no less than one center per State throughout the United States.

(2) Such centers and personnel assigned to them—

(A) shall be selected on the basis of (i) their demonstrated ability and experience in the recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of occupationally related diseases in an ethical manner, and (ii) their capability to offer training and assistance to physicians and social service professionals engaged in the management of populations and individuals at risk of occupational disease, and to fulfill

other functions assigned to them under this section, and

(B) shall be certified as such under criteria developed by the Secretary.

(b) **FUNCTIONS OF CENTERS.**—The centers shall provide education, training, and technical assistance to personal physicians and social service professionals who serve employees notified under section 5 of this Act. The centers also shall be capable of providing research resources, diagnosis, treatment, medical monitoring, and family services for employees notified under section 5 of this Act.

(c) **COST OF TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.**—The Secretary shall be responsible for developing a training program and procuring specialized equipment required under the certification criteria developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 7. RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND EDUCATION.

(a) **IMPROVED METHODS OF MONITORING AND IDENTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall, primarily through the health centers established and certified under section 6 of this Act, conduct research, training, and education aimed at improving the means of medically assisting employees exposed to occupational health hazards and the means of identifying worker populations exposed to such hazards. Such research, training, and education shall include, but not be limited to, the following areas:

(1) studying the etiology and development of occupationally related diseases and the disabilities resulting from such diseases;

(2) developing means of medical surveillance of employees exposed to occupational health hazards;

(3) examining the medical treatment of workers exposed to occupational health hazards, and means of medical intervention to prevent the deterioration of the health and functional capabilities of employees disabled by occupational disease;

(4) studying and developing medical treatment and allied social services for employees exposed to occupational health hazards;

(5) developing education programs designed to train physicians and social services professionals to assist employees and their families in undertaking measures which ameliorate the effects of those diseases; and

(6) sponsoring epidemiological, clinical, and laboratory research to identify and define additional employee populations at risk of disease from hazardous occupational exposures.

(b) **ACCESS TO RECORDS.**—In conducting its research, training, and education, the Secretary shall have access to prior and current employment, occupational, and health-related data and information maintained by agencies of the Federal Government.

(c) **AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary is authorized to engage the services of experts and consultants as deemed necessary.

SEC. 8. EMPLOYEE TESTING, EVALUATION, MEDICAL MONITORING, AND DISCRIMINATION.

(a) **ALLOCATING COSTS.**—The costs of testing, evaluation, and medical monitoring required by an employee as a result of a hazardous occupational exposure and subsequent notification by the Secretary that such employee is in a population at risk—

(1) shall be assumed by the current employer if any part of the hazardous occupational exposure occurred in the course of that employment;

(2) may be assumed by the current employer or shall be made available by that

employer at cost if no part of the hazardous occupational exposure occurred in the course of that employment; or

(3) shall be made available at cost for an individual purchaser of health care as provided for in subsection (b).

(b) **PROVIDING SERVICES.**—The means of providing for employee testing, evaluation, and medical monitoring may include, but are not limited to—

(1) employer self-insurance and employer-provided health care programs;

(2) contractual agreement between an employer or a health care financing system and—

(A) a health maintenance organization;

(B) a public hospital;

(C) a public health clinic; or

(D) a health facility owned or operated by employees or an employee organization.

(c) **QUALIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE FINANCING SYSTEM.**—Each health care financing system shall provide for appropriate testing, evaluation, and medical monitoring services to employees in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) **DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED.**—No employer or other person shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against any employee on the basis that the employee is or has been a member of a population that has been determined by the Secretary to be at risk of disease and shall not discriminate against such an employee by refusing to provide for testing, evaluation, and medical monitoring at cost.

(e) **BENEFIT REDUCTION PROHIBITED.**—If, following a determination by the Secretary under this Act, it is medically determined by the employee's personal physician in consultation with the employer and his medical representative, that such employee should be transferred to a less hazardous or nonexposed job, the employee shall maintain the earnings, seniority, and other employment benefits as though the employee had not been transferred from the former job.

(f) **REVIEW OF DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS.**—(1) Any employee who believes that he or she has been discriminated against by any employer or employer's agent in violation of subsection (d) or (e) of this section, may, within six months after such violation occurs, apply to the Secretary of Labor for a review of such alleged violation. Upon receipt of such application, the Secretary of Labor shall cause an investigation to be made as he deems appropriate. If upon such investigation the Secretary of Labor determines that the provisions of subsection (d) or (e) of this section have been violated, he shall bring an action in any appropriate United States district court. In any such action, the United States district courts shall have jurisdiction for cause shown to restrain violations of subsection (d) or (e) of this section and order all appropriate relief under subsection (g) or (h) of this section.

(2) Within 90 days of the receipt of the application filed under this subsection, the Secretary of Labor shall notify the complainant of his determination under paragraph (2) of this subsection. If the Secretary of Labor finds that there was no such violation, he shall issue an order denying the application.

(g) **REINSTATEMENT AND OTHER RELIEF.**—Any employee who is discriminated against in violation of this section shall be restored to his or her employment and shall be compensated for—

(1) any lost wages (including fringe benefits and seniority);

(2) costs associated with medical monitoring; and

(3) costs associated with bringing the allegation of violation.

(h) **CIVIL PENALTIES.**—Any person or institution that discriminates against an employee in violation of this section shall be liable for a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000 for each violation as may be determined by the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 9. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.**—Whenever the Secretary determines that any person or institution is engaged or is about to be engaged in an act or practice constituting a violation of this Act or any rule or regulation promulgated under this Act, the Secretary may bring an action in the proper United States district court to enjoin such acts or practices, and upon a proper showing an injunction or permanent or temporary restraining order shall be granted without bond. The provisions of section 5(h) shall not limit the authority of the Secretary under this subsection.

(b) **EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.**—The notification of an employee pursuant to this Act that such employee is in a population at risk and the initiation of medical evaluation and monitoring shall not constitute or in any way affect a claim for compensation, loss, or damage arising out of the hazardous occupational exposure, except that the results of such medical evaluation and monitoring may be introduced as evidence with respect to such a claim. Notification pursuant to this Act shall not toll any statute of limitations with respect to filing a timely claim.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1987 and 1988 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as may be otherwise provided therein, the provisions of this Act shall become effective six months after the date of enactment of this Act.

FREE TRADE MUST PREVAIL

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very appropriate article on trade between New Jersey and Canada recently written by Mr. Patrick Witmer of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Even though the U.S. economy is experiencing one of the longest expansions on record, critics of Reaganomics have, in desperation, turned to the trade deficit. Critics claim that the United States has lost jobs to foreign competitors. The United States, in fact, has added far more jobs than all other industrial countries combined. Ten million new jobs have been created since the expansion began in 1983.

As Alan Reynolds of Polyconomics has pointed out, U.S. imports always expand rapidly when the U.S. economy is expanding rapidly; U.S. exports likewise grow when the economies of our trading partners are doing well. The protectionist solution, reducing imports by implementing quotas, could produce

a recession by raising costs at home and bankrupting debtor countries abroad.

I commend the following excellent essay by Pat Witmer in Garden State Report to my colleagues.

PARTNERS IN TRADE—NEW JERSEY AND CANADA PERFECT TOGETHER

(by Patrick J. Witmer)

Can a jobs program requiring no public funding and which, according to the United States Department of Commerce, has resulted in the creation of more than 55,000 jobs in New Jersey be improved upon? Absolutely, say many international trade analysts and government officials.

The program is the growing, but undernourished trade relationship that exists between Canada and New Jersey. In 1984, trade between Canada and the Garden State surpassed \$2.4 (U.S.) billion. But this relationship, which has such a dramatic effect on our economy, remains virtually unnoticed by most New Jerseyans. Now, however, myriad ideas aimed at expanding the state's trade relationship with Canada are surfacing and deserve the attention of the business community as well as state government. First, however, an overview of United States, Canada and New Jersey trade relations is in order.

Canada and the United States have the largest bilateral trade and economic relationship in the world. In 1984, two-way trade between our countries exceeded \$112 (U.S.) billion. American exports to Canada during that year accounted for more than 21 percent of all United States exports. Ontario alone buys more from the United States than does Japan. Meanwhile, America reaffirmed its position as Canada's best customer in 1984 by absorbing about 75 percent of Canada's total exports: One of every five Canadian jobs is dependent on United States purchases.

In 1984, New Jersey ranked tenth of all states in total exports—including chemicals, industrial machinery, tools and equipment and agricultural—to Canada. Meanwhile, Canada's exports to New Jersey were dominated by lumber, paper, aluminum and other precious metals. These items represented over 25 percent of all imports to our state from Canada.

Ming Hsu, director of the New Jersey Division of International Trade, predicts that Canada and New Jersey will continue to strengthen their interdependent relationship. One problem Ming Hsu cites, however, is that "the Canadian market is seen as a domestic market by many United States firms. Often there is little specialized market efforts generated to Canada." Ming Hsu believes few people realize how important Canadian trade is and she thinks New Jersey "may be able to export more if our firms would develop a better understanding of (the Canadian) market." If the diverse Canadian marketplace is changing as rapidly as its economic policy, this could be a very difficult task.

Over the past year, Canada has undertaken a significant program aimed at attracting more United States investment dollars into its economy. From the establishment of the Investment Canada Act to the sponsorship of programs and seminars such as Canada Visits New Jersey (held last February in Princeton), Canada is serious about increasing the \$90 billion plus United States investment—which represents more than 75 percent of all foreign direct investment in Canada—into its economy.

The Investment Canada Act (IC Act)—which replaced the Foreign Investment Review Act—makes a dramatic break with the past investment policies initiated in Ottawa. According to James S.A. Sotvedt, consul and senior trade commissioner at the Canadian Consulate General Office in Philadelphia, "Investment Canada provides a focus to make Canadians and non-Canadians alike aware of Canada's go-ahead mood, our enterprising spirit, and our tremendous potential."

The new Canadian spirit, in fact, offers a more attractive business environment. As Robert Johnstone, the Consul General of Canada in New York, describes it the "change in policy and attitude of Canada has shifted the very mechanism of the Canadian government." Investment Canada's mandate is to:

Encourage business investment by appropriate means

Assist Canadian businesses to exploit opportunities for investment and technological advancement

Carry out research and analysis pertaining to domestic and international investment

Provide investment information services and other investment services to facilitate economic growth in Canada

Assist in the development of industrial and economic policies that affect investment in Canada

If this new pro-investment policy sounds familiar—it is. In fact, it has been the stated goal of the present and many past New Jersey governors to provide incentives for business investment. Governor Kean, in his 1986 State of the State Message, stated that sometimes "it is necessary to do more than merely remove roadblocks for business. In some cases, especially with job-creating small businesses, it is a wise investment to actually help business grow. This is why we have developed myriad programs to provide direct assistance to new or expanding firms." With the support of their individual governments, New Jersey and Canada have become two of the world's most competitive facilitators of economic growth. But they are also two of the most cooperative business partners.

William M. Landolt, international sales manager of SL Industries in Marlton expresses strong feelings about the importance of the Canadian market which represents about 30 percent of its export business. SL Industries has been considering the opening of an assembly and light manufacturing facility in Canada. Landolt explains that such a facility may be needed to meet Canadian competition in the production of aviation and industrial ignitors—the Canadian-imposed duty on those products is about 14 percent. SL Industries, however, plans to delay any decision on expansion until sometime after the spring trade talks between the United States and Canada. Landolt is hopeful that these talks will "lead to a reduction or abolition of tariffs between the two countries."

Free trade with the United States has been a top priority since the beginning of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's term. In a September 26, 1985, speech before the Canadian Parliament, the Prime Minister reaffirmed his pledge "to explore all possible ways to reduce and eliminate existing barriers in our bilateral trade." He pointed out that the removal of these barriers is so important to Canada because few countries in the world are so dependent on trade: Almost one-third of what Canada produces is ex-

ported. Many New Jersey firms are echoing the position of SL Industries that free trade would not only benefit Canada, but would provide much larger incentives to export to Canada and produce more of their products in New Jersey.

Eugene Wahl, president of Vibra Screw Inc. in Totowa, said the "removal of trade barriers would help his company's export business a great deal." The firm currently directs about 20 percent of its total exports to Canada. Wahl explained that if a 25 percent tariff is placed on a given product, Vibra Screw Inc. would be more inclined to manufacture that product in Canada to compete with Canadian firms not facing the trade barrier.

According to Abraham Dranetz, president of Dranetz Technologies Inc., Edison, Canada is a "true brother," a good customer and a very close friend. Until last year, Dranetz said his company considered Canada a domestic market. Special complications required to do business in Canada led to the decision to recognize its Canadian business as part of the company's international department. Bill Biega, the company's vice president for international sales, believes the removal of trade barriers would only tend to benefit the state's relationship with Canada. "Not only would companies in New Jersey be better able to compete with Canadian firms, they would be placed on a more even footing with companies exporting to Canada from England," states Biega, adding that the "basically barrier-free" trade relationships England enjoys with Canada provides a more competitive edge for British companies. If New Jersey firms were granted the same preferential rates, Biega feels exports from our state to Canada would increase.

The intermodal connections available between New Jersey and Canada—air, water, rail and truck—as well as our proximity, are primary reasons why trade between the two areas is so high. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey reported that in 1985: oceanborne general cargo imports from Canada to the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey were \$109 million; oceanborne exports to Canada were \$1.3 million; air-borne air cargo imports from Canada were more than \$1 billion; air-borne air cargo exports to Canada from the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey were over \$896 million.

Legislation is pending in the New Jersey Senate and Assembly which could result in the Port of New York-New Jersey becoming more involved in encouraging exports to Canada. Assembly Speaker Chuck Hardwick and Senator Leanna Brown are the sponsors of a bill which they believe is a key ingredient to expanding the export potential of small and medium-size businesses. According to Speaker Hardwick, the bill—A-1452—would permit the Port Authority to establish an export trading program. He believes the bill will "test the capability and benefits of allowing the Port Authority to supplement the private sector services already available, and to open up new markets in Canada and other foreign locations."

Tourism also plays a key role in the economic partnership New Jersey shares with Canada. Victoria Schmidt, director of travel and tourism for the New Jersey Department of Commerce, expects tourism from Canada to be especially high in 1986. "Despite the fact that the Canadian currency last year declined to a record low against the U.S. dollar, Schmidt says "Canadian visitors to New Jersey increased in 1985 and the num-

bers are expected to rise again this year." Special efforts including ad campaigns are made by both countries to attract visitors to distinct vacation spots in Canada and New Jersey. New Jersey and Cape May County have shared a highly successful "Welcome center" in Montreal for more than 16 years.

The Atlantic City casino industry, however, has not embarked on any major marketing programs designed to attract visitors from Canada. Lynn Oberst, chairperson of the Greater Atlantic City Travel Industry Sales and Marketing Association, says that "over 99 percent of Atlantic City's 28 million visitors in 1985 arrived via ground transportation." She believes one factor that would result in more Canadian visitors to the Casino Resort would be to resolve the political problems which have hindered the growth and development of the airport facilities serving Atlantic City.

New Jerseyans have always been among the many visitors to vacation spots in Canada, especially the Ontario and Quebec provinces. This year, many Canadians are hoping that large numbers of New Jerseyans will venture to "Expo 86" which will take place in Vancouver, British Columbia, May 2 to October 13, 1986. Over 40 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China, are expected to participate.

New Jersey's economy is flourishing and a large part of the strength of the state's recovery can be credited to its trade relationship with Canada. Yet, the potential for expanding our export capacity is enormous. If a concerted effort is made to develop that potential the trade relationship between New Jersey and Canada can be a remarkable, lasting partnership.

A TRIBUTE TO OLAF WIEGHORST

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a truly great American, my friend and the distinguished artist, Olaf Wieghorst. Olaf Wieghorst is a man who has inherited the mantle of the greatest western artist from his illustrious predecessors, Frederick Remington and Charles Russell. On April 30th, he celebrated his 87th birthday.

Far from retiring, he is painting and sculpting as busily as ever, and is working on, among other things, a series of pictures of the U.S. Cavalry when it was on its last duty in our country. This was in the Big Bend of Texas, where our cavalry was sent in 1919 to protect outlying ranches from marauding bandits from south of the Rio Grande.

Like Remington and Russell, Olaf Wieghorst has participated in the life he portrays, cavalry on the Mexican border and cowboys working on cattle on Southwestern ranches two generations ago. A Danish immigrant who came to the United States at a young age, Olaf, shortly after his arrival, enlisted in the U.S. Cavalry, and after training at Fort Bliss, served with the 5th Cavalry at Marfa, TX; Presidio, TX, and Douglas AZ. Mustered out in July 1952, he and two other ex-cavalrymen, Bud Jones and Fred Stark, cowboyed on Arizona and New Mexico ranches for several years.

While traveling over the great Southwest on horseback, Olaf started drawing what he saw, cowboys, Mexican vaqueros, the cavalry—often on the walls of bunkhouses.

He met his future wife in New York shortly after his arrival in the United States and he had kept in correspondence with her. In 1923, he worked his way to Chicago on a cattle train, then went to New York, where he became a mounted policeman and earned enough money to be married. Due to his skill as a horseman, he was on the New York Police Show Team for several years. During this period, he visited many museums and art galleries, began painting on a regular basis, and in 1930, started selling his work for modest prices.

In 1944, Mr. Wieghorst retired from the New York Police Department. With his wife, Mabel, and son, Roy, he headed for a career in painting in his beloved Southwest. We are fortunate that he decided to make his home in El Cajon, in southern San Diego County. By 1955, his paintings were in great demand, one being acquired that year by President Eisenhower.

Since then, Olaf has had his paintings acquired by two other Presidents, Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan—as well as by leading museums and galleries across the country. Recently, two of his paintings sold for more than \$500,000 each, making him the highest-priced living artist. A recent magazine article, "Framed Investment," lists 50 artists whose work is considered to be the best investment in art. Olaf is the only living artist on the list, which includes such masters as Cezanne, Chagall, Homer, Degas, Matisse, Renoir, Sargent, and Remington.

As Senator BARRY GOLDWATER has written of Olaf: "I knew that here was a man deeply in love with the West and its people and its way of life . . . a man possessed with the talent to create on canvas this love." Along with this love of the West is a love of country, that we, who know Olaf, have the honor to receive. Olaf Wieghorst, like many other immigrants, has perhaps a keener appreciation of the beauty of our land, the freedoms that we take for granted, and the opportunities that we enjoy.

The Wieghorst pictures are characterized by a fidelity to detail and a feeling for the country; these are also the trademarks of Remington and Russell. Olaf Wieghorst was a cavalryman and cowboy in the years immediately following World War I, and the cowboys, their equipment, the ranches, chuck wagons, corals, bunkhouses, Indians, and glimpses of small towns are of that time and place. The cavalry in which he served was on its last mission, scouting the vast, lonely country of the Big Bend of Texas, before being replaced by mechanization. His paintings of the Southwest 65 years ago are correct to the last detail.

The horse has always been important to Olaf, from the time he learned to ride as a child. As he writes in the preface of a book about him,

Like some, I never went to an art school or belonged to an art league. To say that I have never had any lessons is not exactly true. I have had thousands of lessons in my life. As long as I can remember, my time has

been spent around horses, and the horse has been my greatest teacher.

But he was not alone. The rolling prairies, the snowcapped mountains, the desert, the cow-camps, the breaking-corral, the bawling calf, running iron, and the dusty trail of a cattle drive have all been of help to me . . . I have sat on the rim of some canyons for hours at a time, watching rolling thunderclouds, clear summer skies, arid desert, and blue-green mountain country. As I watched nature's wonders, it dawned on me how small and insignificant I was.

. . . If I can succeed in putting a tiny fraction of nature's wonders on canvas and into people's homes, whether they be mud huts or mansions; if my paintings add some enjoyment and pleasure to people, and dignity and warmth to their homes, then I will be content that my effort has not been in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of enjoying copies of Olaf Wieghorst's magnificent oils and watercolors, which are within reach of all of us. Beyond that, I have the privilege of knowing this remarkable American, his lovely wife, his son and son's family. I know of no one who, aside from his truly unique contribution of art depicting an era in the American frontier that is past, is more an embodiment of the spirit of America, and an inspiration to all of us. Knowing Olaf Wieghorst helps me to partially understand the greatness of our country.

PROTECTIONISM AT THE EXPENSE OF CONSUMERS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, with trade legislation currently before the House of Representatives, we must not forget the growing concern of consumers as they suffer the consequences of measures restricting free trade. In light of the numerous proposals to correct unfair foreign trade barriers, we must be aware of the critical dangers in tampering with our economy. We simply cannot correct a wrong with another wrong. And indeed, that is what we will be doing if any kind of protectionist measure were passed. We would be, in a sense, leaving an open door to all retaliatory actions by our trading partners.

Whether it be trade remedies or retaliatory actions, the fact remains, "protectionism by any other name is still the same," as Doug Bandow recently wrote in the Washington Times. He describes U.S. trade with Japan as a "give-and-take proposition—our money for their cars—that benefits us." In just this past year alone, consumers were forced to bear the burden of \$50 billion in excess due to U.S. import barriers while Detroit automakers reap record profits of \$8.1 billion. We, as consumers, must foot the bill, so to speak, as protectionist measures place a lid over free trade.

Not only is special protection costly to consumers, but in terms of increasing employment, the benefits are relatively small in comparison. In 1984, import restraints on the shoe industry cost the consumers \$55,000 per job saved. This figure represents a high price for the goal usually announced—namely to pre-

serve blue collar employment in the afflicted industry.

Surely, we cannot expect our trading partners to sit idly by as we impose quotas and tariffs on imported goods. Perhaps it is a "give-and-take proposition," yet we are "taking" from our consumers in that the profits of U.S. industries are gained at the expense of the consumer's bill. Automobiles, alone, cost \$26.6 billion more than they should to the consumer in the first 2 years of "voluntary restraints." And this is just one example of the many burdens that are placed upon consumers.

Each and every one of us is a consumer and, indeed, we are fully aware of the crucial impact on our limited resources to cope with this surge in prices of manufactured goods. It is unfair to the consumer to compensate for problems encountered by U.S. industries in dealing with competition from abroad. I have included the article by Mr. Bandow that appeared in the February 21, 1986 issue of the Washington Times. I would urge my colleagues to give it serious thought in considering trade reform legislation.

PROTECTIONISM BY ANY OTHER NAME IS STILL THE SAME

(By Doug Bandow)

As the American economy steams ahead, Detroit's automakers continue to reap record profits: \$8.1 billion last year and \$9.8 billion in 1984. Chrysler made more in 1984 than in its 60 previous years combined.

This would be wonderful news—were Detroit not getting a lot of help at consumer expense. For four years the United States imposed "voluntary" import quotas on Japanese autos; last year the government of Japan began limiting sales in this country.

The administration imposed quotas in 1981 to give the industry some "breathing room." As a result, auto production, employment and profits are all up sharply.

But the cost to American consumers has been staggering. Quotas inflated Japanese auto prices by \$2,500 and American models by \$1,000 each. Over the last two years alone American consumers have been forced to spend \$26.6 billion more than they should have.

Last year the administration dropped the "voluntary" limits, but the Japanese, fearful of stoking protectionist pressures in Congress, kept the lid on their exports. And similar concerns caused Japan's mid-February announcement that it will "extend for one year the same measures"—i.e., quotas.

The administration, officials say, promised the Nakasone government not to criticize its decision. It seems President Reagan believes in free trade, but not enough to fight for it.

Industry and labor officials, of course, were delighted to learn they would face only limited competition for another year. UAW president Owen Bieber says he is "relieved," even though he thinks Japan's market share still "is far too high."

Congressional leaders like John Danforth, R-Mo., had a similar reaction. Danforth pronounced himself "pleased" with a decision that will cost consumers billions: "It appears to signal a recognition on the part of Japan that trade is a give-and-take proposition."

Of course, Japan should open up its markets, but cutting off Japanese imports teaches the Japanese a lesson more at our expense than theirs. In fact, precisely be-

cause trade is a "give-and-take proposition"—our money for their cars—that benefits us, we should not cut it off.

Anyway, U.S. complaints about unfair Japanese trade practices are self-righteous hypocrisy at best. Average tariffs in this country are as high as those in Japan; non-tariff barriers, such as quotas, affect far more of our goods than theirs.

In fact, according to Georgetown University economist Gary Hufbauer, official American import barriers cover more than a quarter of all manufactured goods in the United States and add in excess of \$50 billion to the consumers' bill every year.

Sugar costs treble or more what it should; clothing runs 24 percent more. Prices for rubber footwear and vinyl handbags are inflated a fifth, leather handbags run an extra 10 percent, and radio and book prices are up significantly as well. Mushrooms, ceramic tiles, motorcycles, clothespins, trucks, and steel also cost far more than they should.

Nevertheless, Sen. Danforth and his protectionist friends want to continue sacrificing American consumers on the altar of political expediency. In fact, one administration official predicts that auto quotas will persist till the trade deficit—and political heat from Congress—disappears.

Yet waging war with trade statistics makes no sense at all. For the trade deficit is merely an accounting measure that shows we've received more goods than we've sent in return.

That's not a bad deal: the Japanese can't drive our dollars around. All they can do is eventually spend them in America, to buy our products and services.

Moreover, our trade balance with any one nation is meaningless in an interdependent world like the one we live in today. We have trade surpluses with Eastern Europe, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa: should we ask them to increase their tariffs?

And for years we sold more to Western Europe than they shipped to America. Was Danforth complaining about trade deficits then?

President Reagan says that he believes in free trade, despite the fact that he has imposed quotas and tariffs on steel, sugar, motorcycles, trucks and cars. Everyone is entitled to make a few mistakes, of course, but he also bears an extra burden to prove that he's a man of his word.

HOW TO FIGHT TERROR FROM THE AIR

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues a New York Times editorial calling for an aviation boycott of states which support terrorism. The most obvious case for such sanctions is Libya.

As I have always believed, one must use all available tools to fight state-sponsored terrorism. Whenever there is evidence that international terrorism is being coordinated and sponsored by a state, then one response should be the imposition of a civil aviation boycott. In fact, the Foreign Airport Security Act, which was signed into law last August calls for such

a measure as a means of isolating countries which support international terrorism.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been conducting a series of oversight hearings on the implementation of the Foreign Airport Security Act and recently received testimony from the Air Line Pilots Association, which has called on international airline pilots to boycott airports of countries which are found to be engaged in state-sponsored terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, the time is ripe to follow up on the steps taken at the Tokyo economic summit to gain international cooperation for a civil aviation boycott.

The New York Times editorial follows:

HOW TO FIGHT TERROR FROM THE AIR

Britain has expelled three Syrian diplomats after they scorned to answer questions about their suspected role in the recent plot to blow up an El Al airliner. . . . Israel says it has also detected Syria's hand in the plot. In a related episode, West German police suspect Syrian involvement in the March 29 bombing of an Arab-German friendship society in West Berlin.

Such suspicions prompt the question of punishment, particularly following the United States raid on Libya last month and the call now from the Tokyo summit for joint action against state-sponsored terrorism.

Syria's offense, if proven, would be comparable to Libya's. Very possibly the same terrorists work for both states, drawing double pay in an amoral trade. Yet no one clamors for an aerial strike against Damascus, a pivot of the Arab world and a pervading presence in Lebanon, where shadowy gangs still hold Americans hostage.

Syria's case is more complicated. The regime of President Hafez al-Assad, Soviet supported, selectively indulges in terrorism but he is no mad dog and Western governments treat him with wary restraint. Besides, there's a better way to express collective condemnation—aviation sanctions.

These sanctions would close airports to planes from an offending country and forbid other carriers to land in the offender's airfields. Such sanctions work, as President Carter recalled in an interview last week. In 1978 the seven big democracies sent a private message to Colonel Qaddafi threatening to boycott Libya's airports if he continued to shelter hijackers. This followed a declaration at Bonn by the seven leaders warning that if hijackers were not extradited or punished, civil aviation sanctions would follow. Thus warned, Libya closed its airfields to hijacked planes.

These sanctions applied only to hijacking. But at the Tokyo summit, the industrial democracies broadened the Bonn formula to apply to "all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation." Having enlarged their policy, the allied democracies now need to make plain their intention to enforce it.

More than any other, the aviation sanctions are likely to command support, here and in Europe. They accord with civil aviation treaties adopted at The Hague and Montreal. They have been urged by airline pilots. They reinforce the European Convention on terrorism. A total civil aviation boycott is easier to impose than any other penalty. It is a punishment related to the offense. And it can hurt.

Yet some countries are reluctant to use a weapon that might momentarily jeopardize lucrative air routes even when there's a flagrant case on the books. Consider Iran, which has yet to extradite or punish those

who hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner and killed two Americans in December, 1984. Yet there are hints of change in Teheran; Americans have been indirectly informed that a trial is finally in preparation.

Are the democracies finally willing to impose collective aviation sanctions instead of just talking about them? That could speed this old case—and deter new ones, in Syria and elsewhere.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER NICHOLAS A. FEDETZ, OF BAYONNE, ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PRIESTHOOD

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, a dedicated man of God, Archpriest Nicholas Andrew Fedetz, is being saluted by his religious community on the 40th anniversary as a priest in the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church.

Father Nicholas Andrew Fedetz, on May 18, 1986, in the Villa Nova Restaurant, Bayonne, NJ, will be honored by hundreds of friends, parishioners, community and religious leaders. He is pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, 94 West 28th Street, Bayonne, NJ.

Born on April 17, 1923, Father Nicholas graduated from Columbia University in 1945 and St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary in Crestwood, NY, in 1946. He was ordained July 7, 1946, at the Cathedral in New York City.

Father Nicholas' first pastorate was in Springfield, VT, from August 1, 1946 to September 1, 1948. He was then transferred to Cannonsburg, PA, where he served from September 1, 1948 to May 1, 1961, transferred to Detroit, MI, May 1961 to May 1981, and on May 15, 1981, was assigned to Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Bayonne, NJ.

Father Nicholas was married in June 1946 to Geraldine Shevchuk, and they have two daughters, Kyra and Tais.

Mrs. Fedetz is the daughter of Archpriest Theodot and Mrs. Eva Shevchuk. Archpriest Theodot Shevchuk served in parishes in Maryland and Pennsylvania for over 50 years.

Father Nicholas is the son of the late Archpriest Andrew Fedetz and Mrs. Mary Fedetz. Archpriest Andrew Fedetz served for over 50 years in the Pennsylvania area.

The parishioners of Father Fedetz's church are part of the more than 900,000 descendants of the southern Poland area in the Galicia region.

In our community they have earned the respect of all those who have come in contact with them since they first migrated to the United States at the turn of the century. They are hard working, God-fearing, family-loving people who have earned their way. Indeed there have been very few, if any, problems created in our community by these good people who not only had dreams about America, but built foundations under these dreams with their bare hands, devotion, industry, and respect for their new land.

Just a few weeks ago I met with religious leaders and families of this great church at a meeting marking the protest regarding the nuclear explosion in the Ukraine area of Europe. It was my pleasure to discuss this terrible problem with priests and families regarding the accident and what steps we here in America can take to alleviate the problem and to avoid any recurrence.

It was my privilege to speak to the congregation of the above churches just a week ago last Saturday.

In the history of these religious followers to Metropolitan Theodosius, there are countless martyrs, both in ancient or more recent times. Those whose names are known and those who are unknown and thousands who have given their lives rather than abandon their faith.

Indeed they are a people and a church with proven fidelity and suffering, remaining faithful to the gospel and in union with the successor of St. Peter. They have preserved special spiritual patrimony with their liturgical language, ecclesiastical music, and forms of piety which have developed over the centuries and continue to nourish their lives.

Their appreciation of these treasures of their tradition is further demonstrated in the manner they have maintained their attachment to the church and to live the faith according to its traditions.

They are pleased with a real unity doctrine binding all as one. They practice mutual charity. They share the joys and sorrows—they are benevolent—they are giving—they are strong in their faith which has proven to be the strength of their people. Their loving intercession in their fellow man has truly been a cause for their joy.

Father Fedetz, through his sterling leadership, has melded the minds and bodies of his parishioners into the greatness of America. They have become a beautiful part of the giant mosaic which is made up of more than 100 nationality groups in the 14th District I represent.

On other occasions I have noted how fortunate I am to be able to take the best of each of the nationalities, especially Father Nicholas' parishioners in my district, and learn so very much from them.

Father Nicholas' leadership indeed echoes the words of Pope John Paul II, who on his visit to America on October 5, 1979, at a Mass for the Polish community said:

I would like to express thanks for all the contributions that the sons and daughters of our first homeland, Poland, have made to the history and to the life of their second homeland across the ocean: all their toil, efforts, struggles and sufferings; all the fruits of their minds, hearts and hands; all the achievements of the individuals, families and communities. But also all the failures, pains and disappointments; all the nostalgia for their homes, when forced by great poverty they went across the ocean; all the price of love they had to part with in order to look here anew for multiplied family, social and all human threads.

This fine community salute takes special significance in this year 1986, which marks the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, our fair lady in the harbor, which has been in-

spirational of all freedom-loving people throughout the world.

I also wish to acknowledge that next month will mark the 40th anniversary of Father Nicholas' marriage to his beloved Geraldine.

I am certain that all my colleagues here in the House of Representatives will join me in this salute to Father Nicholas, servant of God and man.

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure for me to salute the people of Israel on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel. We must continue to commemorate this important anniversary every year because it is so very important that Israel continues to exist as a nation.

World War II and the Holocaust left the Jewish people without a home. But in 1948 an old, rusty ship named *Exodus* sailed out of Baltimore harbor on its way to a new homeland for the Jews—Israel. Today Jews throughout the world have a place to call home.

That is the happy side of this story. But we must also remember the pain Jews went through before their independence.

In November 1976 I went to Poland. I had read the lessons of history but I wanted to learn those lessons firsthand. I went to Auschwitz to see the death camp, the barracks, the gas chambers, the liberation films. I never made it all the way through the tour. The bins of children's shoes broke my heart and I could go no further.

During the Passover-Easter season in 1983 I revisited Israel and felt that sense of renewal that Auschwitz was not the final chapter. From Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Memorial, to the new settlements, we celebrated the lives of the survivors—as we do today.

But we are also left with a legacy of warning: Zachor, remember. Remember the genocide. Remember those who were killed. Remember the religious persecution. Our pledge after World War II is the pledge we take today: never again.

The land of Israel was once a desert. Since 1948 it has been transformed into a flowering oasis. This physical transformation has been accompanied by spiritual, intellectual, and cultural achievements by its people that proclaim Israel's rightful place in this world as a great nation.

I wish peace and prosperity for the people of Israel. And I extend my greetings to all people of Jewish descent, in the city of Baltimore as well as Maryland, and throughout the world who are joining in this celebration. To you I say, Yom Haatzmaut!

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Members of the House and Senate welcomed Natan Shcharansky to the Capitol rotunda. I personally was deeply moved by Mr. Shcharansky's description of his ordeal as a Soviet refusenik and his commitment to helping the 400,000 Soviet Jews still denied their right to emigrate. He gave a stern warning to Congress: we must never settle for an agreement where our goal of freeing all of the Soviet refuseniks is compromised. We must never lower our expectations or adopt the illusion that the Soviets will follow through on their commitment to respect human rights without our continuous prodding. The United States and the rest of the free world must persistently demand freedom for the Soviet Jews.

Recently, I asked my colleagues to sign a letter to Secretary Gorbachev on behalf of Veniamin Bogomolny, who has been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union for over 19 years. I would like to thank my colleagues who signed this letter and I would like to take this time to describe the plight of Veniamin and his wife, Tatiana.

In 1966, Veniamin Bogomolny's family applied for exit permits. At the end of 1970, Veniamin's parents and three sisters were allowed to emigrate to Israel, but Veniamin was not allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Instead, he was issued a draft notice and inducted into the army. After his discharge, Veniamin again reapplied unsuccessfully for an exit visa in 1972 and his subsequent efforts to leave the Soviet Union have been fruitless.

Veniamin has been subjected to relentless harassment. In 1976, his apartment was ransacked and his personal property vandalized and destroyed. In 1977, Veniamin's apartment was broken into again and his belongings were confiscated. Among other items, his Hebrew books have been confiscated. Moreover, his life has been threatened repeatedly and, occasionally, his telephone has been disconnected.

Ironically, among the records that are listed in the Guinness Book of World Records, Veniamin Bogomolny is mentioned as the longest waiting refusenik. It is a dubious distinction. Certainly, he never aspired to hold such a record. His desire is to emigrate to Israel and be united with his family.

In recent months, Veniamin's wife, Tatiana, has been diagnosed as having cancer. Finally, she and more recently, Veniamin have been invited to apply for exit visas. There is still no indication when or if their applications will be approved. We can only hope there is some shred of humanity in the Soviet bureaucracy, some respect for world opinion, that will move them to allow the Bogomolny couple to emigrate as soon as possible.

Those of us who can and who are must continue to work to help people like the Bogomolnys and Natan Shcharansky. The Soviet refuseniks will not be forgotten. We will help

Natan continue the struggle for those oppressed by the Soviet Union.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT H. BENSON, SR.

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the recent passing at age 66 of Robert H. Benson, Sr., a decorated Navy pilot of World War II who was a resident of the Seventh District of Georgia.

Bob Benson received two Navy crosses and two Distinguished Flying Crosses for his heroics as a pilot of Douglas SBD dive bombers in the Pacific. He took part in the sinking of two Japanese aircraft carriers and saw action at Midway, Truk, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Bob also escorted B-29 bombers in their raids against Tokyo late in World War II.

He remained in the Navy until 1963, becoming executive officer of Naval Air Station Atlanta in 1959 and retiring with the rank of commander.

Bob was a native of San Francisco, but he continued to live in Cobb County, GA, after his retirement from the military. I met him while I was district attorney of Cobb County and he was performing jury duty. From that time on, we were good friends, and I always appreciated his support and advice.

One would never know, because of Bob's modesty, about his heroics in World War II.

Bob's wife, Frances Chiles Benson, has said that a key to his survival during the Pacific Air War was a pair of lucky red socks. He kept them with him in his flight bag from his first solo flight in training at Oakland, CA, in 1941 until his retirement—never letting his wife touch them, or launder them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing sympathy to Frankie Benson and to the Benson's two sons, Robert H. Benson II and Michael B. Benson, and to join me in honoring Bob Benson—a modest hero of World War II.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL BEERS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, when the President of the United States needs information he calls on his top advisers. When Members of Congress need information they call on the Library of Congress. When anyone needs information about Harrisburg, PA, they call on Paul Beers, "Reporter at Large."

The name Paul Beers is recognized by just about everyone in the Harrisburg area simply because Paul Beers, at one time or another, has written about them in one of his 3,599 Reporter at Large columns, spanning 20 years, published three times a week for the Patriot-News Co.

On May 4, 1986, I had the great pleasure of attending a dinner honoring Paul Beers—writer, reporter, historian, and friend—that was attended by more than 350 well-wishers, representing a cross section of the Harrisburg community, who simply wanted to say "thank you Paul Beers for the causes you promoted through your column."

Paul developed the Reporter at Large column—a catchall of local events and happenings—28 years ago. The majority of his thrice weekly columns were devoted to the history of the area, the political personalities who shaped the capital city, members of the business community, sports; you name it and Paul Beers was able to capture the flavor of what was happening in the area. Paul has a keen ability to see the trends in the old family political bosses and lions who created the change in Harrisburg's history. Over the years, Paul became in effect a resource for other writers and reporters in the area.

Paul has been cited by many as the first person to have promoted cultural events in the Harrisburg area. If one wanted to know what cultural activities were up and coming, all one had to do was read Paul's column. He featured an annual Sadie Hawkins Day bachelor's column, which listed the names of prominent widowers, singles, and divorced men who were available for marriage. Some may have seen this more as a disservice to women than a service. Another well-known column featured the birthdays of prominent central Pennsylvanians. Many people used the birthday column as a reference source in sending birthday cards and greetings.

Paul Beers has retired from the Patriot-News Co., but has not retired in the true sense of the word by any stretch of the imagination. Last January Paul began a newly created position as historian of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Being able to fully utilize his knowledge on the city of Harrisburg, Paul has been charged with establishing a research center about the legislature and then ultimately running it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Paul Beers. He has truly enriched the lives of all who have been privileged to know him and work with him.

A TRIBUTE TO WACOUSTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to an elementary school in my district—Wacousta Elementary School—for its having been named as one of the top 20 outstanding elementary schools in Michigan. Wacousta Elementary earned this distinction because of its consistently high scores on achievement tests, its high student and teacher attendance records, its parental involvement in the classroom, and its use of innovative teaching techniques and programming methods.

Since its construction, when teachers, parents, and the community-at-large were involved in designing the building, Wacousta El-

ementary has dedicated itself to utilizing new and progressive educational techniques. The highly structured academic program housed in a physically unstructured facility, reflects its philosophical commitment to making a school "a place where kids can learn and enjoy at the same time." Wacousta Elementary School is the only elementary school in the Greater Lansing, MI, area with a computerized library. Wacousta's teachers have created a highly productive reward system for exceptional behavior and work. Moms and dads are found volunteering in its classroom, and participate with their children in the work of the school. It is for these reasons that Wacousta Elementary School has been recognized as one of Michigan's best.

Mr. Speaker, the Wacousta School community takes understandable pride in being recognized as one of Michigan's top elementary schools. It has received a very special award that is reflective of the commitment and dedication of Wacousta students, parents, administrative and support staff, and teachers. I feel privileged to represent constituents who understand the value of education for young Americans and have dedicated their lives to such high ideals.

MICHIGAN'S 1986 SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR, DOROTHY LEE ZIMDAR OF GRAND RAPIDS, MI

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege for me to offer congratulations to Michigan's 1986 Small Business Person of the Year, Dorothy Lee Zimdar of Grand Rapids, MI.

Mrs. Zimdar, president of Frames Unlimited/Zimdar Enterprises, has over a period of 12 years achieved remarkable success. Opening her own framing shop in 1971 with six employees, the business has expanded to a 23-outlet chain located in three States with 188 employees and sales exceeding \$5 million. Five years ago, Mrs. Zimdar founded Zimdar Enterprises—the wholesaling and manufacturing arm of Frames Unlimited which has become a profitable addition to the business. Future plans include the addition of 10 new stores to the chain.

The success of Frames Unlimited/Zimdar Enterprises has resulted in the creation of many new jobs in three States, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and in the not-too-distant future, Illinois. Through the targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program, the company has hired handicapped and disadvantaged individuals, contributing to the Nation's economy.

With the phenomenal growth of this family-operated business, in 1983, Frames Unlimited was named by INC. magazine as one of the fastest growing privately held firms.

When Dorothy Zimdar opened the first Frames Unlimited store, her background in accounting and retailing gave her an edge in operating a business. But most of her technical

knowledge in custom framing came primarily from attending seminars, reading technical books and asking questions. Realizing that professional workmanship is the key to success, Mrs. Zimdar developed manuals, specific procedures, and with her innovative ideas, became a pioneer in the business of offering custom framing at moderate prices for the average consumer.

Dorothy Zimdar's determination, perseverance, high standards of customer service and satisfaction, plus the highest quality of workmanship in her products has made Frames Unlimited the success it is today. Mrs. Zimdar's goal is twofold: to become the very best framing business in the country and to begin a family business that will pass on to many other generations.

Not content just to run the business, Mrs. Zimdar is actively involved in numerous business and civic organizations—something she encourages her employees to do as well. Further, both the corporation and Mrs. Zimdar donate untold time and merchandise to charitable causes throughout the community.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join with me today in offering congratulations to an outstanding woman and entrepreneur, Dorothy Lee Zimdar—Michigan's 1986 Small Business Person of the Year.

TAKOMA PARK MATHEMATICS TEAM WINS STATE CONTEST

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, the mathematics team of the Takoma Park Intermediate School in my district of Montgomery County, MD, has been selected to participate in the National Mathematics Championship Competition to be held in Washington, DC this weekend.

I congratulate the students of Takoma Park Intermediate School for their outstanding academic achievement, and submit the following article from the Montgomery County Suburban Record which describes this important competition:

[From the Montgomery County Suburban Record, April 25, 1986]

TAKOMA PARK MATHEMATICS STUDENTS WIN STATE CONTEST

The Takoma Park Intermediate School Mathematics team captured first place in the Maryland State Mathematics Championship Competition, held at the Naval Academy in Annapolis on April 5. Takoma students Joshua Fischman and Sarah Manchester finished first and fourth, respectively, in the individual competition. Fischman and Manchester have been selected as members of the state team, which will represent Maryland in the National Championship, to be held in Washington, D.C., on Sat. May 17. The state team will be coached by Takoma Mathematics teacher Darlyn Counihan.

The competition is sponsored by Mathcounts, a cooperative project of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the CNA Insurance Companies, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-

tion, and United States Department of Education.

Thirteen regional champions took part in the state championship. Friends School of Baltimore finished second, followed by Roland Park, also of Baltimore, Cockeysville, and Tilden Intermediate of Rockville. A special team consisting of four top individual scorers from schools not represented as teams placed sixth.

The members of the victorious Takoma Park team, coached by Mrs. Darlyn Counihan, are Daniella Berry, Joshua Fischman, Sarah Manchester, Matthew Neimark, and David Weinstock (alternate). Neimark is a seventh-grade student; all others are in the eighth grade.

The National Championship will be held at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, members of the state team will receive an award from Governor Hughes at the Statehouse in early May.

Mathcounts competitions consists of four rounds:

(1) The Written Round includes 40 problems which are given to individual competitors, with sufficient time so that only the most capable students will be able to complete all items.

(2) The Individual Round includes 10 problems, presented in five pairs, to competitors. This contest demands accuracy and a race against time.

(3) The Team Round consists of 10 problems on which the entire team collaborates for solutions.

(4) The Special Topics Oral Round is a special competition in which the top individual scorers are asked to provide verbal solutions to problems presented by a panel of judges.

THE OCCASION OF THE 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF SPRINGFIELD, MA

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to advise the Members of the House that today, May 14, 1986, marks the 350th anniversary of the founding of my hometown, Springfield, MA. It was on this day that William Pynchon acquired the deed to the land on which he would establish a settlement that would become the city of Springfield. While today marks the city's official birthday, the celebration of Springfield's trecentoquinquagenary has been taking place all year, and will continue through the remaining months of 1986. It was my great pleasure to take part in one of the highlights of that celebration this morning, the cutting of the city's birthday cake in historic Court Square in downtown Springfield. Thousands of city residents, both young and old, were on hand to salute the city for reaching this milestone.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, Springfield is situated in the Pioneer Valley of western Massachusetts. Bordered by the Connecticut River, Springfield sits comfortably surrounded by the rolling hills, pastures, and forests that lured William Pynchon there in 1636. Springfield has enjoyed a distinguished history. Nicknamed the "City of Homes," for its many beautiful neighborhoods and residences, Springfield

has also been the home of great ideas. The automobile was invented there, as was a game called basketball. In addition, many nationally prominent companies, such as Friendly Ice Cream Corp., Milton Bradley, and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., were established in Springfield.

As was brought home to me again at this morning's ceremony, there is one overriding reason for Springfield's rich history and bright future, the spirit of its citizens. Although it has not been immune from tribulations caused by the economy, vagaries of nature, or acts of man, the city and its people have persevered and flourished. I have no doubt but that that spirit, and the civic pride that has been evident throughout this year of celebration, will continue long past the conclusion of the festivities. On behalf of the Congress of the United States, I want to extend congratulations to the citizens of Springfield on this important occasion in the history of their city.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO EDWARD CHEETHAM

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Edward Cheetham, a leader in the education community in my district, who will be honored at a retirement dinner on June 11, 1986 in San Pedro, CA.

A native of Wisconsin, Edward Cheetham graduated from Ripon College in 1943. Following graduation, he served in the U.S. Army for 3 years. Upon his discharge from the Army, Mr. Cheetham attended the University of California-Los Angeles, where he received his teaching credentials. In 1953, he received his master's degree from California State University at Los Angeles.

In 1948, with the opening of Westchester Junior High School, Mr. Cheetham accepted a position as a teacher of biology and leadership. He taught at Westchester Junior High School till 1963, when he accepted a position as the registrar at Sun Valley Junior High School. Mr. Cheetham was rapidly promoted, and served as the boy's vice principal for Banning High School from 1963 to 1968. In 1968, he was then promoted to boys' vice principal of Fairfax High School. Mr. Cheetham was in charge of administering the West Side Program of gradual integration. In 1976, he was promoted to principal of Fairfax High School. In 1983, he accepted a position as principal of Narbonne High School. He is retiring from this position at the end of the school year.

In addition to his fine work in the academic community, Mr. Cheetham is active in a number of civic and social organizations. He received the Order of Merit from Centinela District of the Los Angeles Scout Council for 15 years of service as a Scout leader. He is also the secretary of the Southern California Chapter of Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, and a member of the national board of directors of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society. Clearly, Edward Cheetham has been a positive force in the academic and

community activities of the people in the Los Angeles area.

It is with great pride that my wife, Lee, joins me in wishing Edward Cheetham and his wife, Mary Jane, all the best in the years ahead.

FOREBEARANCE—NOT FORECLOSURE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 310 by the House today is, finally, a sign to the beleaguered farmer that this Congress will hear his plea. "It is the sense of the Congress that the Farm Credit Administration and its lending institutions should take * * * actions immediately to help alleviate the unusual financial situation facing many thousands of agricultural producers * * * by providing additional time to resolve these problems * * *"

As the sponsor of H.R. 4369, the Landowner Protection Act of 1986, it is certainly a pleasure for me to see that the Congress has adopted this resolution so similar to my bill, encouraging the Farm Credit System to do the right thing for its borrowers and for this difficult time in agriculture by practicing forbearance rather than foreclosure. H.R. 4369 and House Concurrent Resolution 310 both seek the support of the Farm Credit System in policy changes that meet the changing needs for agricultural loans in these times. While many banking institutions and agricultural lenders have adopted the regulatory changes necessary to work with their farmer borrowers, the FCS seems to be lagging behind. As a lifetime borrower/stockholder in the System has told me

(Our family) only asks for a chance to get through this difficult time by following the objectives that the Land Bank has hanging on their office wall. "Objective: It is the objective of the Federal Land Bank and its stockholders Federal Land Bank Associations to extend to farmers on a cooperative basis constructive long-term farm real estate mortgage credit service at the lowest cost possible consistent with sound business practices under prevailing economic conditions."

This farmer, by the way, has never missed a payment since their first loan in 1966—until now. This farmer, and his family, have been good, productive farmers—until now. Now, the Farm Credit System wants someone else to own their land and their operation. Forebearance? I don't think so.

The Congress has expressed its concerns and now the Farm Credit System should respond to its borrowers by comparing the costs of foreclosure to the costs of restructuring. We don't need more land for sale on the market, we need outstanding debts to be paid through a two-tier system or whatever it takes.

I would welcome the support of my colleagues for H.R. 4369 to further encourage the Farm Credit System to hear our plea.

TEENSCENE: MAKING A DIFFERENCE**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to bring to your attention a new publication born in Orange County, CA. It is called "Teenscene-Orange County" and is published by Thomas R. Huff and Patricia Paraman. The objective of Teenscene-Orange County is to provide Orange County teens with a free, fresh, clean, healthy, wholesome magazine in which they may find timely information on all teen-oriented programs available to them in Orange County, from Federal, State, county and city agencies, and from other credible teen-oriented, non-profit organizations. To support this, Teenscene-Orange County is selling reasonably priced advertising space to selected local and national businesses. It will not accept advertising from tobacco, alcohol, or "X" rated entertainment.

Teenscene-Orange County covers such topics as teen job market, entrepreneurial opportunities, role models, educational, financial, and career planning for teens, teen news and classified ads, sports, diet, exercise, grooming, etiquette, information on Orange County teen clubs, movies, books, travel, acting, modeling and restaurants. The really great thing about this publication is that it provides a forum by teens to link them to, and involve them with, the community. Serious articles on drugs, alcohol and child abuse, teen suicide, street gangs, teen pregnancy and abortion will come from various sources: Federal to city agencies, other experts, and teens. In addition to all of this, Teenscene-Orange County is offering every city in Orange County a complimentary page each month to announce teen activities offered by their respective community services/recreation departments. Every police department in the county will also have a complimentary page each month. Teenscene-Orange County is developing a scholarship fund as well.

Teenscene-Orange County will be distributed through participating high schools, teen employment offices, police departments, city community services/recreation departments and other teen-oriented organizations. It will also be available at the business locations of those, who by advertising in Teenscene-Orange County magazine, sponsor this free publication for Orange County teens.

In short, I heartily commend the publishers of this magazine for their creative efforts to involve the youth of Orange County with the community in such active and positive directions.

MEDICAL PRACTICE VARIATION**HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about H.R. 4797, legisla-

tion introduced last Thursday by Congressman WALGREN, Congressman WAXMAN and myself in an effort to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of health care in the United States.

Briefly, medical practice variation describes the situation in which similar medical problems are treated differently. This variation occurs among doctors, between different geographical locations, and for other reasons. Some of the reasons are understood; others are not.

A tremendous number of Federal dollars are spent to provide health care to millions of America's aged and disabled. In contrast, very little money is appropriated to evaluate whether the care these people receive is either effective or appropriate. We are aware of these variations in the practice of medicine; however, it is not obvious how these variations affect the quality and cost of care patients receive.

Because medicine is not a perfect science, certain variations in medical practice are expected and even useful as we search for the most effective methods of treatment. A percentage of practice variation cannot be explained away, however, and may in fact be a result of the current reimbursement system or due to the lack of a network through which medical information on the most effective means of treatment is disseminated throughout the medical community.

The intent of this bill is to uncover the reasons for differences in methods of treatment. Assessing the effectiveness of one medical treatment versus another will be a second research objective and, finally, disseminating the results of the research to health care providers is the third objective.

Two issues which dominate discussions of health care today are quality and cost. Information gathered as a result of this bill will enable us to address these issues more competently and with greater confidence. If existing medical practice variations are artifacts of how we reimburse health care providers for their services and not responses to differences in patients' conditions, there may be an opportunity to deliver appropriate services at less cost. Equally important, by evaluating medical practice variations, we may discover that one procedure is more effective than another and, by disseminating this information to health-care providers, we may improve the quality of health care provided to American citizens.

KURT WALDHEIM PAST-UNITED STATES SEEKS THE TRUTH**HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss an issue which I believe has not been given adequate attention by this Congress, the Nazi past of former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

While two items surrounding this issue are of significant concern and importance, the heart of this matter is not Mr. Waldheim's bid to become President of Austria or his past leadership of the United Nations; the real

issue is whether or not the world community, and especially the United States, is willing to make the commitment to learn the truth about Mr. Waldheim's history and, upon learning the truth, to take those steps to ensure that justice is served.

How soon we forget. Unfortunately, many people who pay lip service to the needs of remembering the lessons of the Holocaust and Nazi war crimes now appear willing to sweep historical facts under the rug and allow the matter to die.

I commend the efforts of the Jewish community in taking the lead in order to learn the truth. However, this issue should concern not only the Jewish people; it should ignite the passions of all men and women who have been victimized by Nazi-like manifestations of racism and bigotry. If we choose to ignore the past of Kurt Waldheim, how soon will it be before we choose to ignore the plight of Soviet Jews in the present? Will we lay down the welcome mat for the likes of Pol Pot, responsible for the death of 2 million Cambodians?

It is very interesting to note recent findings disclosing that Kurt Waldheim may have played a major role in transporting Italian prisoners-of-war to labor camps near the end of World War II. Where is the Italian community in expressing its outrage?

I believe that the United States must take an active role in determining what really should be included in Kurt Waldheim's past, not just what he put on his resume. Congressman TED WEISS has introduced House Resolution 409, expressing the sense of the Congress that Attorney General Ed Meese should examine the evidence surrounding Waldheim's activities during the Second World War. The evidence will determine whether or not Waldheim should be denied admission into the United States. I have cosponsored this resolution and urge my fellow Congressmen to join the effort and assist in its passage.

As the leader of the free world, and as a nation of high moral standing, it is not only our responsibility to learn the truth about Kurt Waldheim, it is our duty.

NORWALK-LA MIRADA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT HONORS EMPLOYEE DEDICATION**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing the employees of the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District.

On May 20 the school district will honor their devotion at a special reception. Many of the employees being honored have given 30, 35, and 40 years of service to the students and people of the Norwalk-La Mirada School District.

These individuals set an important example for all of us. The welfare and future of our young are well cared for and safety secured by the dedication of these outstanding employees. It takes special people to take care

of and educate our Nation's students. I am proud that these fine people have chosen to work in my community for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District is one of the finest school districts in the State of California. Its outstanding record is reflected by the loyalty of the people being honored today. I want to send my best wishes and call attention to the following individuals for adding something special to education.

Bruce B. Butler, assistant superintendent, business services; Thomas Cartwright, garage foreman, transportation department; Juanita B. Cirelli, teacher, Foster Road Elementary School; John F. Crippen, teacher, John Glenn High School; Anna B. Kerr, teacher, Norwalk High School; Wallace G. Moore, teacher, La Pluma Elementary School; Gladys M. Sayers, teacher, Lampton Elementary School; Mattie C. Bagley, substitute teaching; Dorcas M. Baldwin, teacher, Morrison Elementary School; Joan R. Borkenhagen, teacher, Waite Elementary School; John E. Ciulik, Jr., teacher, La Pluma Elementary; Lyle L. Ferry, teacher, Norwalk High School; Lucy I. Iha, counselor, La Mirada High School; Geneva G. Kuafmes, teacher, Moffitt Elementary School; Jesses L. Kinder, teacher, Dolland Elementary School; Richard L. Laing, teacher, Norwalk High School; William D. Lantrip, teacher, Norwalk High School; William J. McMasters, Jr., teacher, La Mirada High School; Orval Rodgers, teacher, Norwalk Adult Center; Elizabeth M. Romero, teacher, Moffitt Elementary School; Keith E. Shattuck, director, categorical aid; Barbara L. Summers, secretary, educational support services; Jesse D. Taylor, director, transportation department.

JOSEPH V. GALATI HONORED

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress the distinguished honor being bestowed upon Mr. Joseph V. Galati of Harrisburg, PA, on Sunday, May 18, at a banquet hosted by District 9 of the Sons of Italy in America. He is being honored for demonstrating leadership in the Sons of Italy lodges throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

District 9 of the Sons of Italy in America consists of 15 lodges in central Pennsylvania. Beginning this year, the members decided to honor a statewide Sons of Italy member once every 4 years. The district unanimously selected Joe Galati to be the first recipient of this distinguished honor.

He has served the Sons of Italy lodges in several leadership capacities beginning in 1957 as the Lodge Orator at the local level. Throughout the years he has assumed many leadership positions at the State level and in 1983 he was appointed to the national arbitration commission.

Mr. Galati received his high school education from the Harrisburg area school system. He received his bachelor's degree in State and local government in 1954 from Penn

State University. Continuing his education, he earned his master's degree in government administration from the University of Pennsylvania in 1968. He is currently employed at PennDOT, Bureau of Traffic Engineering, where he has headed the research and studies section in the bureau of traffic engineering.

Mr. Galati is well respected by his peers in his professional work and in his community. Mr. Speaker, there is no finer honor than to be recognized by one's peers. I would like to extend my congratulations to Joe Galati on receiving this most distinguished honor.

NORTHROP CORP.'S HIP PROGRAM CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the House a most successful partnership program between the public and private sectors for the benefit of our youth.

The program is called HIP, which stands for the High School Involvement Program. HIP is celebrating its 15th year of service to high school youth of the greater Los Angeles area. Over 2,500 young people have graduated from the program since 1971. HIP was developed and is sponsored by the Northrop Corp. and is conducted at Northrop's Aircraft Division main facility in Hawthorne, CA; which I am proud to represent.

The basic idea of HIP is that high school seniors are given the opportunity to gain real world work experience as part of their high school education, for which they earn credits. Northrop funds and administers the program and provides the instructors, their own employees who volunteer to work with these students, mostly one-on-one. The company benefits by gaining future employees who are already trained and acclimated to the working world. Since 1971, nearly 600 students have been hired immediately after graduation from HIP into summer jobs at Northrop, and about 10 percent of all HIP graduates have taken permanent jobs at the company.

In 1985, 248 students participated in the HIP program. Of these, 50 percent were black, 24 percent were Caucasian, 21 percent were Hispanic, and 5 percent were Asian. HIP also takes students from continuation schools who have been dismissed or have dropped out of regular high schools; last year, six continuation students graduated from HIP.

How does the program work? From February to May every day after lunch, about 250 HIP students are bused from their high schools to the big Northrop plant in Hawthorne where the F-5, the F-18 Navy fighter, and 747 structures for Boeing are built. At 1:30 work begins for 2 hours. During those 2 hours, students work—just like a company employee—at a job of their choosing from among 40 jobs classifications available to them. These jobs range widely and include office clerk, accounting clerk, fireman, graphic arts, engineering assistants, automotive me-

chanics, drafters, construction workers, mechanical drawing, computer operator, et cetera. The specific job assignment for each student is carefully chosen in an attempt to match the interests of the students to the career positions available. At 3:30 the students board their buses and return home.

At some point during the 16-week period, each student attends a 2-day job development workshop. The workshop stresses setting career goals, completing job applications, writing résumés, and completing a successful job interview. Mock job interviews are video taped so that individuals can evaluate their own performance first hand.

At the completion of the program, there is a graduation ceremony. Many parents say this is one of their proudest moments for their children.

The real benefit of HIP is to the students. They develop their own talents and skills in areas of their own interest. They choose an occupation they would like to pursue. They receive industrial work experience they can show on a job application. And they gain a more realistic view of the demands and responsibilities of the world of work.

Northrop conceived the idea of HIP in 1970 and began the first program in 1971, largely as an affirmative action program. The program is purely voluntary on Northrop's part. Students, school administrators, teachers, and parents are unanimous in their praise of the program—it does work. High school students learn the benefits of seeing a job done well, of acquiring a skill that is employable in the workplace, and the earning of self-esteem that is so often lacking in youth.

In 1980 the California Legislature passed a joint resolution honoring HIP. The resolution commends the program for "its exemplary display of concern for the youth of the area by providing them with an opportunity to learn entry-level business and industrial skills." HIP has just been nominated by the National Alliance of Business for a Presidential Award for Summer Jobs for Youth.

The success of the HIP program can be replicated elsewhere. Wherever there is a company which has a commitment to its community and a desire to perform a service that is truly meaningful to that community and to itself, I suggest that company emulate the fine spirit of volunteerism found at Northrop.

A TRIBUTE TO SOL BLATT

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to note the passing of one of South Carolina's greatest leaders. Speaker Emeritus Solomon Blatt, the country's longest serving State legislator, died this morning at the age of 91. He was my friend and mentor.

Born February 27, 1895, Blatt was the son of a poor Jewish immigrant who arrived in Charleston, SC. His father walked to Barnwell County, where he later became a merchant. Sol started working in his father's store, but later became interested in something which

would guide the rest of his life—the law. His interest in the law profession came after writing trial testimonies for a local magistrate. Blatt moved from the magistrate's courtroom to the University of South Carolina, where he graduated from law school in 1917. He became one of the State's most respected attorneys. "I plead guilty to being a pretty darn good country lawyer," said Blatt to a reporter in 1981. He maintained his ties with USC years after his graduation, serving on its board of trustees for 12 years.

His love for the law was shared with a love of politics. First elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1933, he served as Speaker from 1937 to 1941 and again from 1951 to 1973, which earned him the nickname "Mr. Speaker." In 1973, he was named Speaker Emeritus and continued to serve the State. In fact, Sol roamed the statehouse in Columbia for more than a half century, overseeing all house activities.

I am thankful our paths crossed during my tenure as a State lawmaker. Sol honored me with an unprecedented appointment as a freshman to the Budget Conference Committee. Many years later, my interest in the budget process continues—thanks to Sol Blatt.

He shared with me both political and personal philosophy. Much of it was one and the same. He was a man of great dedication, great integrity, and great compassion. Last year, he said:

If I was going to pick out one thing that I am happy about, it is the fact that I tried my best to live the life of an honest legislator, trying to do something for the welfare of his people.

Even more recently, Sol said:

If I could say that I am satisfied with what I have done for my people, I'd die a happy man.

There can be no question that Sol Blatt died a happy man.

I mourn his passing, but will be eternally grateful for his tutelage. I am a better public servant because of it.

FLORIO RECOGNIZES WOMEN AGAINST RAPE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding group in my congressional district, Women Against Rape [WAR]. WAR is a nonprofit organization which, since 1973, has been assisting rape victims and their families through the provision of volunteer escort and counseling services. In addition, it performs a valuable public service as it has developed crime prevention programs with particular emphasis on rape prevention techniques; and disseminates information regarding these programs, along with guidelines for rape victims, to school and church groups, community organizations, and clubs.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, any violent crime is tragic, but rape is one of the most difficult for

the victim to overcome. Women Against Rape understands the special needs of rape victims. By encouraging and supporting private citizens and community organizations in their effort to reduce the violent crime rate and to educate the public, the work of WAR has become invaluable.

During the month of May, WAR is sponsoring "Rape Prevention Month," and has scheduled a month-long series of special programs and events designed to raise public awareness about rape, rape prevention, and the needs of rape victims.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues would want to join me in recognizing Women Against Rape on its many years of valuable service to rape victims and the south Jersey community, and in commending its members and staff on a job well done.

SALUTE TO BUN BRAY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a man who is well known to many of our colleagues as an outspoken and effective spokesman for fair pay and benefits in the Federal work force through his work with the Federal Managers Association. I am speaking about Bun Bray, who recently retired as the executive director of the FMA.

Bun Bray's leadership was seen in so many areas pertaining to the civil service, and included the reform of the merit pay system created under the Civil Service Reform Act and calling attention to the current contracting-out process which is overtaking many agencies in the Federal Government.

He began his successful career with FMA after 30 years in the civil service including 4 years at the Department of Defense in the Office of Manpower Utilization and 3 years as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. He established the national FMA office in July 1972 and served as the association's executive director until his retirement this past December.

Many of us who are concerned about an effective and efficient civil service system often consulted with him for advice on how to better manage the Federal Government and increase efficiency and productivity. We also sought his able tutelage as we developed legislative initiatives affecting civil servants. He has always been an effective source with good insight on the Federal work force. We will miss his voice of reason and expertise as we continue to fight to protect the integrity of the civil service.

I commend Bun Bray for his significant contributions over the years, for his achievements with the Federal Managers Association and I thank him for being a loyal friend many years before I was elected to the U.S. Congress. Bun, I wish you the best.

TRIBUTE TO LETHA ZUSPAN

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, on May 30, 1986, my hometown of Dos Palos, CA, will take the opportunity to honor one of its most valued citizens, Mrs. Letha Zuspan, for 30 years of distinguished service to her community. Mrs. Zuspan has long served the people of Dos Palos and deserves our praise and admiration.

Mrs. Letha Zuspan began her work for the city in 1957 when she was hired as a clerk. Since that time she has worked under five city administrators and two city managers. From clerk she was promoted to bookkeeper in April of 1969.

In 1964 she began work as secretary-treasurer for the Dos Palos District Chamber of Commerce and was instrumental in establishing the first county fair. She held this position until January of 1970.

With the assistance of the police department, Mrs. Zuspan organized a bicycle safety club from 1961 to 1964. She also organized the president's club and was secretary during its existence from June 1981 until December of 1983. From 1981 to 1983 she was the senior citizens information and referral director.

She is past president of the American Legion Auxiliary and remains active after 35 years of service. In 1967 she was honored for being an outstanding American by the auxiliary.

She has also worked as a member of the Dos Palos Seniors Club as well as the Los Banos Golden Agers. As a mother of two, she was a den mother, 4-H leader, girls softball coach, Sunday school teacher at the First Christian Church and member of the PTA. She is now involved with her grandchildren in scouting, 4-H, and swim club.

I am glad to join in with the people of Dos Palos in paying this richly deserved tribute to Letha Zuspan. Mrs. Zuspan is truly a selfless public servant and should serve as an example to all generations. Thanks to her efforts, life in Dos Palos is better for all of us.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL H. SMUCKER

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul H. Smucker. Mr. Smucker, the chairman and chief executive officer of the J.M. Smucker Co., recently received, along with Illinois Senator PAUL SIMON, the 14th Annual Charles E. Wilson Awards given by Religion in American Life, Inc. [RIAL].

RIAL is a national, nonprofit interreligious organization in which 52 national religious groups participate—Catholic, Jewish, Eastern Orthodox, Protestant and other Christian. The

group was founded in 1949 to promote moral and religious ethics in all aspects of American life.

The Charles E. Wilson Memorial Award is given annually to the business leader "whose actions demonstrate, on a national scale, devotion to religion, distinction in career and dedication to humanity," according to RIAL.

Paul Smucker, who lives and works in my congressional district, is an outstanding businessman who uses his religious ethics every day in his business and community activities. He started out when he was 13 in the company founded by his grandfather and worked his way through the organization until he began taking over the reins from his father in 1961. At that time, annual sales were \$14.6 million. This year sales are expected to be over \$270 million. Yet the ethic of old-fashioned quality his grandfather began has not changed, making Smucker's leader in the jelly and preserves business in America.

Paul Smucker is a director of the Grocery Manufacturers of America and the Kellogg Co. He was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from his alma mater Miami University of Ohio in 1979 and the Food Marketing Institute's William H. Albers Trade Relations Award in 1984.

Certainly, Paul Smucker of Orrville, OH—recipient of the Religion in American Life Award for 1986—was the type of man John W. Gardner had in mind when he said: "Some people strengthen the society just by being the kind of people they are."

THE SPECIAL OLYMPICS

HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to some of our Nation's most honorable and dedicated athletes, the participants in the Special Olympics.

This Saturday, hundreds of physically and mentally disabled individuals will gather in Briarcliff, NY, to compete in the 14th Annual Westchester-Putnam Special Olympics.

Participation in Saturday's games will represent a momentous occasion for all of the competitors, culminating a year of determined training in preparation for events ranging from track and field to swimming. In addition, these games will serve as qualifiers for the New York State Special Olympics and the international games which will be held next summer at Notre Dame University.

In fact, the winner of an international gold medal in swimming, Rick Damman of Chappaqua, will begin his quest for another gold medal in Briarcliff. Rick may have an unfair advantage, however, he has been seen training with Rick Carey, medal winner at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic games.

While we are all very proud of Rick's accomplishments, the best part of this Saturday is that you don't have to finish first to be a winner at these games; all of the athletes who compete in Briarcliff will have proven to the world that they deserve the distinction as champions.

I congratulate everyone who is responsible for making these games possible, including Jerry Peters, the executive director of the Westchester-Putnam Special Olympics. His spirited commitment and that of others is responsible for enriching so many lives. Finally, I wish the best of luck to Saturday's entrants. God bless you.

HONORING ANN ENGLEMAN: LITTLE LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in honoring Little Lake City School District's Teacher of the Year, Ann Engleman. Today, May 14, has been declared "Day of the Teacher" by the board of education for the Little Lake School District.

Ms. Engleman will be honored today during a reception for teachers at the Santa Fe Springs Town Center Hall. Ms. Engleman has been selected because of her commitment to education and her outstanding work with students, parents, and the community. She teaches second grade at Cresson School. She has been at Cresson School for the past 5 years and been teaching for over 18 years.

Ms. Engleman received her degree from the State University of New York and teaching credentials from the California State University. Her philosophy of teaching is based on the belief that education should be an opportunity to provide positive experiences for all children.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the devotion and service Ms. Ann Engleman has given to the students of the Little Lake City School District. It is my honor and pleasure to recognize her extra efforts in achieving excellence in the classroom.

CHARLES EMMETT BROADFIELD RECOGNIZED

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress a man who has devoted his entire life to the service of our country—Lt. Col. (Retired) Charles Emmett Broadfield, Jr., of Susquehanna Township, PA. He is being honored at a testimonial dinner hosted by the Disabled American Veterans, chapter 50 on Saturday, May 17, 1986, as the outgoing commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, Disabled American Veterans.

He began his military career in 1956 as a second lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps through the college's ROTC program. He then served in positions of staff and command from detachment size units to group headquarters. He was last assigned as an Army advisor to the Pennsylvania National

Guard units and the U.S. Army Reserve components in Pennsylvania. After 20 years of service with the military he retired and assumed a position with the State Council of Civil Defense, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a civil defense specialist.

Lieutenant Colonel Broadfield has also been very active within his community. He was elected to the school board of the Susquehanna Township School District. He is a member of the Susquehanna Employment Private Industry Council and Training Corp., and was appointed to the Susquehanna Township Planning Board. He also served on the board of trustees of the Dauphin County Library System in Harrisburg.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Lt. Col. Charles Emmett Broadfield, Jr., for his commitment to excellence while serving as State commander of the Disabled American Veterans. He has truly enriched the lives of all who have been privileged to know him and work with him.

TRIBUTE TO LEONARD LONDON

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Leonard London. On May 18, 1986, Mr. London will be honored with a testimonial dinner by the New Milford Jewish Center.

Mr. London has contributed countless hours in service to his community. Honoring him with this dinner is a most fitting way to recognizing the achievements of this warm, caring, and highly motivated and intelligent individual.

As a public servant, Lenny London has served in a variety of positions. He has had the honor of serving on the borough zoning board and the borough council, as well as on the auxiliary police force. In addition, Lenny has found the time to run the borough blood program for 5 years and to be elected post commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

Lenny has also contributed his many abilities to the Jewish Community of New Milford. He has been a member of the board of directors for several terms and has served as chairman of the centers' board of education and youth groups. Lenny has also had the honor of serving as president of the center.

The many achievements of Lenny London would fill several volumes. It is with great honor that I join with so many of Lenny's friends in honoring him with this testimonial dinner.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 310

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Because of the primary in Nebraska yesterday, I was unable to be present for this vote. However, I am a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 310 which urges the Farm Credit System to make forbearance, not foreclosure, its watchword.

Many farmers find themselves caught in an economic pincher whose origins lie in drought, embargo, plunging crop prices, high operating costs, declining land values and high interest rates.

When the farmer loses, there is a rippled effect throughout rural America. From the local merchants on main street to the more distant crop suppliers, the farm community suffers.

This resolution is designed as an inducement for the Farm Credit System to use forbearance under all possible circumstances and encourage restructure of debt for farm borrowers where feasible.

The legislation is a signal that the Congress wants to keep the farmer on the land, not in the lawyer's office. I join the overwhelming number of my colleagues in the House in support of this resolution.

HANDS REACH ACROSS AMERICA

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a human chain of 5.5 million people, literally Hands Across America, will connect our east coast to our west coast on Sunday, May 25, 1986. This chain will symbolize the united effort of many different Americans to take action on behalf of our country's hungry and homeless people.

Hands Across America's purpose is to raise money for our neediest people. It will remind us that the American dream is a remote reality for 35.5 million Americans who live below the poverty level. It will offer us a tangible way of expressing solidarity with others who desire to help our less fortunate neighbors.

Holding hands is a tender gesture of love and friendship. The people united by this gesture will comprise the broadest spectrum of America. People of different cultures, races, religions, and political persuasions will be connected. Each individual will be important.

The high visibility and popularity of the co-chairs was vital to lend credibility in undertaking such a monumental event. The expertise and associations of the planners was crucial to ensuring necessary publicity and well orchestrated organization. The early financial support and sponsorship of corporations provided the needed initial capital. But the event depends on the involvement of ordinary Americans to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are known for their compassion and generosity. I am confident they will respond to the call to participate in Hands Across America. I urge my colleagues to promote this event in any and every way they can.

RICHARD D. ECKBURG RETIRES

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention today that one of the leading executives in the U.S. transportation industry and a resident of Connecticut, retired on May 2. Richard D. Eckburg retired from United Parcel Service after 32 years. He began his service with UPS as a driver in his home town of Amboy, IL, after serving in the Army during the Korean conflict. He rose through the ranks of United Parcel Service to become the vice president in charge of public affairs. Prior to receiving that assignment, he was the district manager for the State of Florida and for UPS's major operation in the Chicago area. Richard also served with distinction on the executive committee of the American Trucking Association.

In addition to performing his duties as the vice president of public affairs, Richard led the United Way efforts of UPS to record heights. On an individual basis, he and his wife Judy were benefactors of Little Friends, Inc., a local organization in Naperville, IL, that recently named their Community Residential Alternative Program building "The Eckburg Residential Center" in their honor.

Dick will be missed in Washington, but will be equally successful in his new business endeavors in the Savannah area.

IN APPRECIATION OF RUTH AND JOSEPH LOW

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, my district's year round beautiful weather makes it an appealing winter home for many. Two such winter residents are Ruth and Joseph Low. What makes Ruth and Joseph so special is that during their time in the Virgin Islands, St. John specifically, they truly become part of our islands and culture. Proof of their immersion and love for St. John is clear in their collaboration with one of St. John's greatest cultural historians, Lito Valls, in the production of "backtime," a book which captures the unique history, lifestyle and culture of St. John, through the quotes of early and present residents.

What greater compliment can the community of St. John have than to have people like the Lows who care enough about their part time home, that they help to create a book on the spirit and character of St. Johnians and the very special island of St. John.

TRIBUTE TO SID HARRINGTON

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1986

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, my fellow Representatives, I ask you to join me in paying tribute to the retiring principal of the Antelope Valley Adult School in Lancaster, CA.

Friends and colleagues of Sid Harrington will be gathering to honor him on his retirement, which begins July 1, 1986.

Sid has served as principal of the school for 12 years. He received his bachelor of science degree and master's degree from California Polytechnic State University, in San Luis Obispo in June 1950. Before becoming principal of the Antelope Valley Adult School Sid was an agriculture teacher for Antelope Valley Union High School District. He then served as vice principal in the three district high schools for several years and as an administrative assistant for 2 years.

His experience as a teacher gave him special insight into the importance of a good relationship between teachers and administrators. The slogan of the Antelope Valley Adult School is "where everybody is somebody." And it's the dedication of people like Principal Harrington that makes this school a special place for adults seeking to enrich their lives by returning to the classroom.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 15, 1986, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nominations of Vice Admiral Paul A. Yost, Jr., to be

Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, with the grade of admiral, and Rear Admiral James C. Irwin, to be Vice Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, with the grade of vice admiral.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the government approved release of genetically-engineered organisms.

SD-406

10:15 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Maritime Commission.

SR-253

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1302, proposed Natural Gas Regulatory Reform Act of 1985, S. 1251, proposed Natural Gas Utilization Act of 1985, S. 2205, to eliminate certain restrictions on the use of natural gas and petroleum, S. 2285, to promote competition in the natural gas market, to ensure open access to transportation services, to encourage production of natural gas, to provide natural gas consumers with adequate supplies at reasonable prices and to eliminate demand restraints, and S. 834, to increase competition in the transportation of natural gas.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2405, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1987-1990 for the Federal-aid highway program.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review the results of the Economic Summit and the implementation of the Baker plan designed to meet the global debt crisis.

SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the constitutionality of certain penalties imposed on individuals or companies which submit false claims to the government.

SD-226

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2174, to require that non-Federal providers of hospital care and services receiving direct payment of Medicare funds for services to Medicare beneficiaries provide similar services to VA beneficiaries under similar VA payment policies, S. 2388, proposed VA Health-Care Programs Extension and Improvement Act of

1986, S. 2445, proposed Veterans' Health Care Programs Improvements Act of 1986, S. 2422, to increase the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, S. 2168, to improve veterans benefits for former prisoners of war, S. 2304, to extend the period of time during which veterans' readjustment appointments may be made, and S. 2423, and the provisions of S. 2186 and S. 2187, bills to exempt certain VA programs from any sequester order.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on committee amendments to S. 100 and S. 1999, bills to provide for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the National Endowment for Democracy.

S-146, Capitol

Judiciary

To resume hearings on S. 2160 and S. 2022, bills to clarify and improve the analysis of mergers under the anti-trust laws.

SD-226

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1739, to legalize the home taping of copyrighted music and other audio material in exchange for a royalty on audio recording equipment.

SR-485

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nominations of Peter C. Myers, of Missouri, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, and Christopher Hicks, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, Department of Agriculture.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on strategies to reduce hunger in America.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on certain issues resulting from a decision of the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Ute Indian Tribe v. the State of Utah.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the organ transplant task force report.

SD-430

JUNE 3

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (P.L. 95-617).

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 2331, to assure the quality of inpatient hospital services and post-hospital services furnished under the Medicare program, and related matters.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the expansion of the Old Post Office Pavilion in the District of Columbia.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee

To hold hearings on statistical policy for an aging America.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

*Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for fossil energy and clean coal technology.

SD-192

JUNE 4

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and certain related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1935, to provide for certain vessels to be documented under the laws of the United States to entitle them to engage in domestic coastwise trade.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings to review the
imposition of user fees in FDA approv-
al procedures for new drugs.

SD-430

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

*Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcom-
mittee

To hold hearings on S. 2256, to remove
certain requirements relating to reser-
vations of funds for special alternative
instructional programs and transition-
al bilingual educational programs.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To resume oversight hearings on the im-
plementation of the Public Utility
Regulatory Policies Act (P.L. 95-617).

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-
tee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the Na-
tional Endowment for the Arts, and
the Institute of Museum Services.

SD-192

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on ozone de-
pletion, the greenhouse effect, and cli-
mate change.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-
tee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the
Office of the Secretary and Office of the
Solicitor, Department of the Inter-
ior.

SD-192

JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on ozone
depletion, the greenhouse effect, and
climate change.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on efforts to improve
the health status of children.

SD-430

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

*Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, Reserved Water and Re-
source Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2204, to permit
the use of park entrance, admission,
and recreation use fees for the oper-
ation of the National Park System,

and S. 2130, to preserve, protect and
revitalize the National Park System.

SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 830, to expand
Indian education programs to include
Native Hawaiians.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcom-
mittee

To resume joint oversight hearings with
the House Committee on Education
and Labor's Subcommittee on Element-
ary, Secondary and Vocational Educa-
tion on illiteracy in America.

2175 Rayburn Building

JUNE 17

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1235 and S. 2291,
bills to promote more effective and ef-
ficient nuclear licensing and regula-
tion.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, Reserved Water and Re-
source Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2055, to establish
the Columbia Gorge National Scenic
Area.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on S. 1804, to estab-
lish a program to provide development
and incentive grants to States for en-
acting medical malpractice liability re-
forms.

SD-430

Select on Indian Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 902, to estab-
lish Federal standards for gaming ac-
tivities on Indian lands.

SD-106

JUNE 18

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-430

JUNE 25

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the administration
of the Mine Safety and Health Review
Commission.

SD-430

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.

Finance
Social Security and Income Maintenance
Programs Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the Commit-
tee on Labor and Human Resources'
Subcommittee on Employment and

Productivity on work and welfare
issues.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcom-
mittee

To hold joint hearings with the Commit-
tee on Finance's Subcommittee on
Social Security and Income Mainte-
nance Programs on work and welfare
issues.

SD-430

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Finance
Social Security and Income Maintenance
Programs Subcommittee

To resume joint hearings with the Com-
mittee on Labor and Human Re-
sources' Subcommittee on Employ-
ment and Productivity on work and
welfare issues.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcom-
mittee

To resume joint hearings with the Com-
mittee on Finance's Subcommittee on
Social Security and Income Mainte-
nance Programs on work and welfare
issues.

SD-430

JULY 29

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcom-
mittee

To hold hearings to review the response
for home health care services.

SD-430

JULY 30

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-430

AUGUST 13

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to review the private
sector initiatives in human services.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 10

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to review the human
resources impact on drug research and
space technology.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 16

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nomina-
tions.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 24

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 16

JUNE 12

MAY 15

1:00 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Security and Terrorism Subcommittee
 To resume hearings in closed session to
 examine legal mechanisms to combat
 terrorism.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary
 Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcom-
 mittee

To hold hearings to review the progress
 of this year's refugee resettlement
 program, and on the Administration's
 proposed regional refugee admissions
 level for fiscal year 1987.

SD-226

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation
 authorizing funds for programs of the
 Hazardous Materials Transportation
 Act.

SR-253